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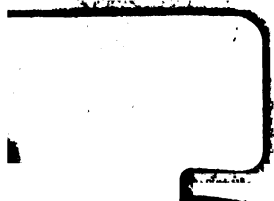
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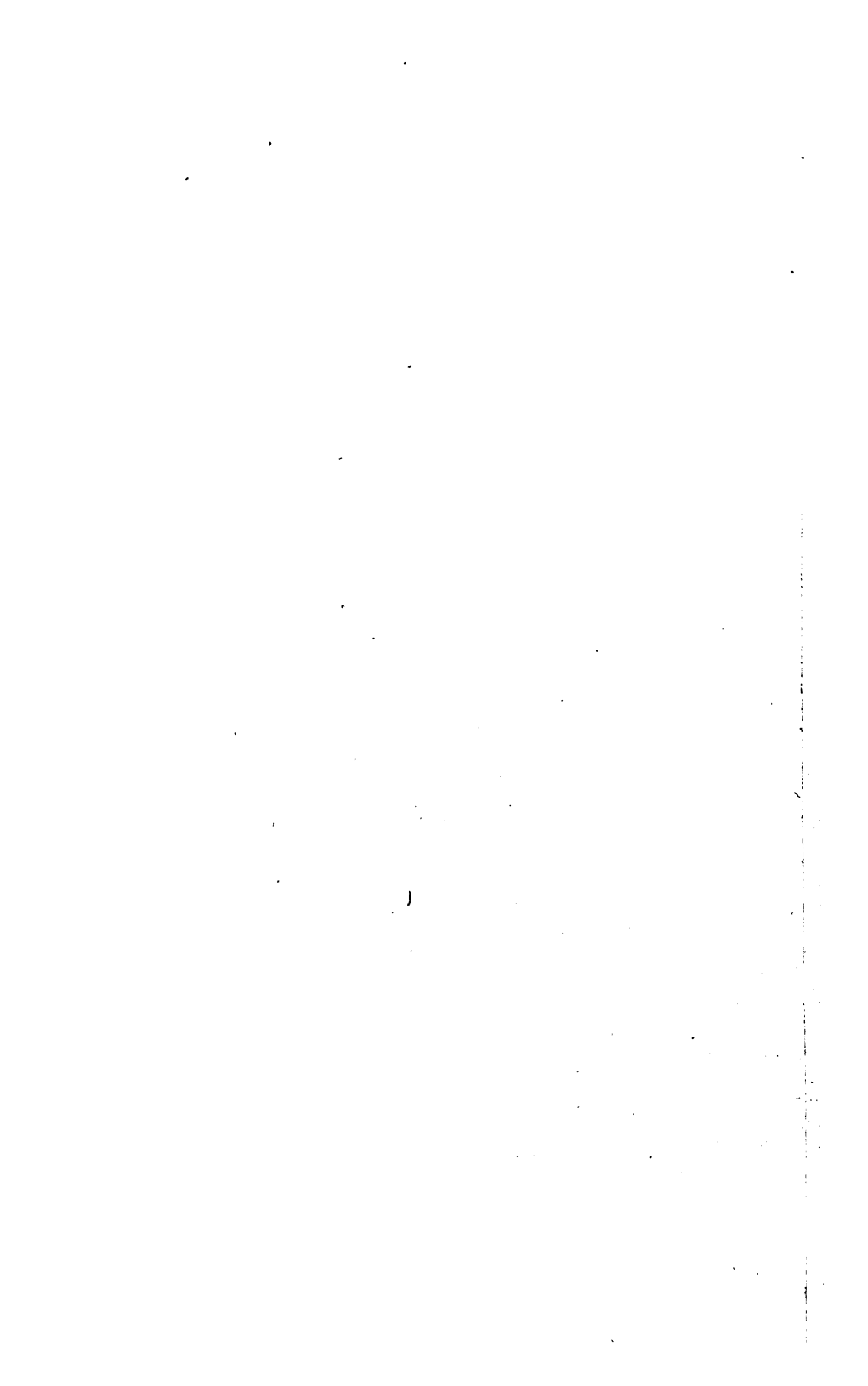
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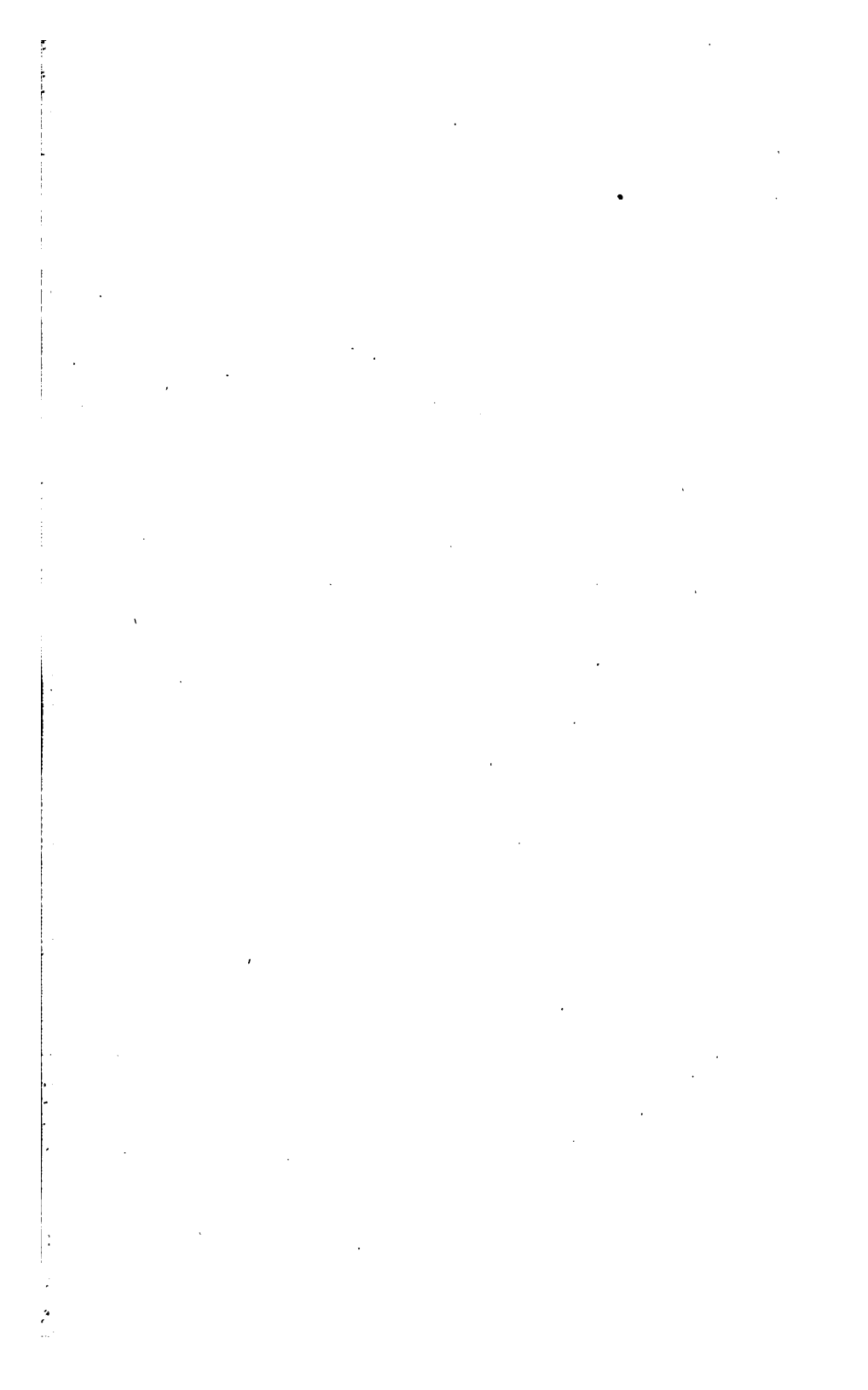
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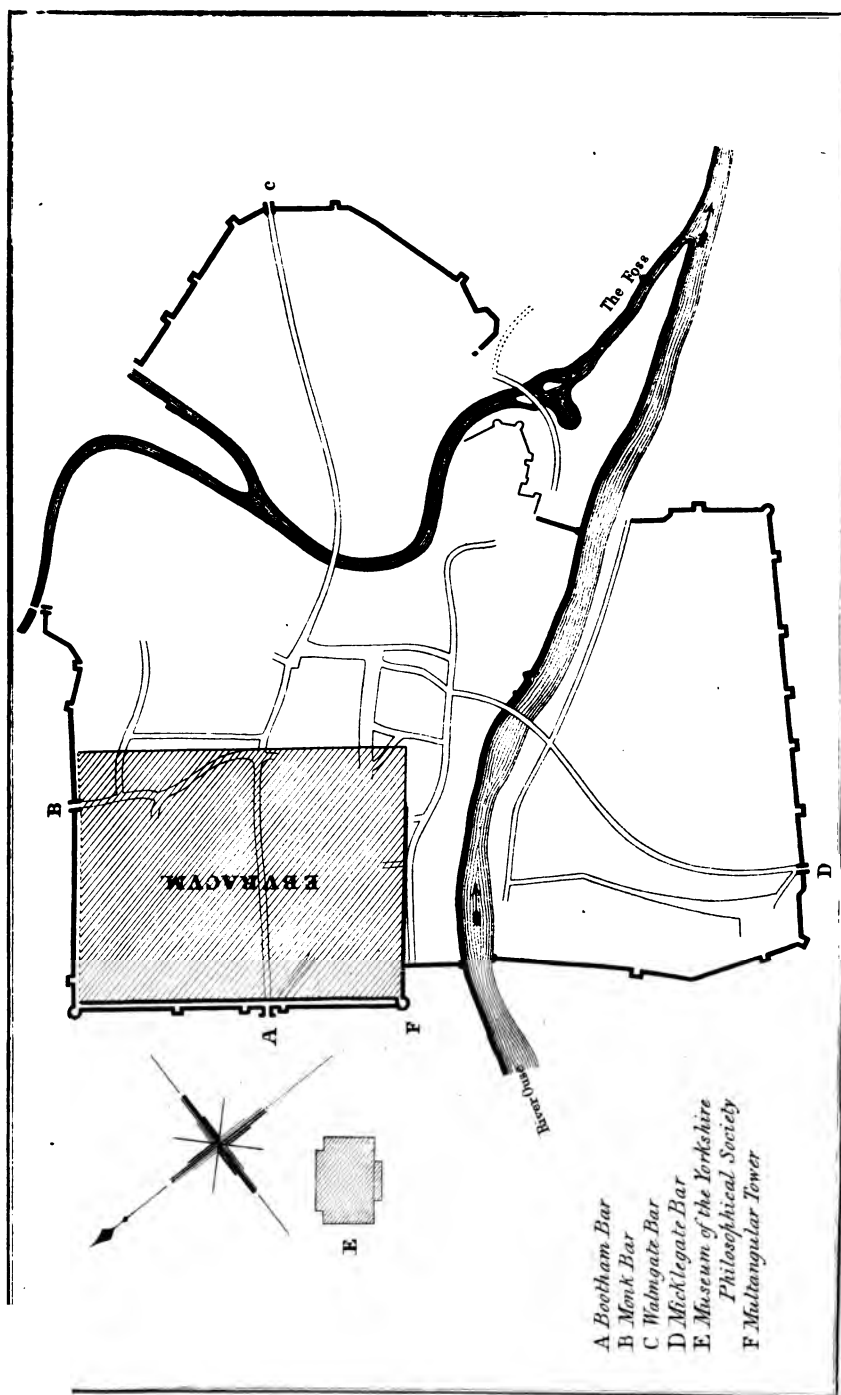
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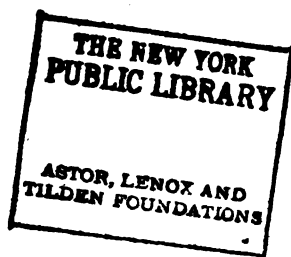


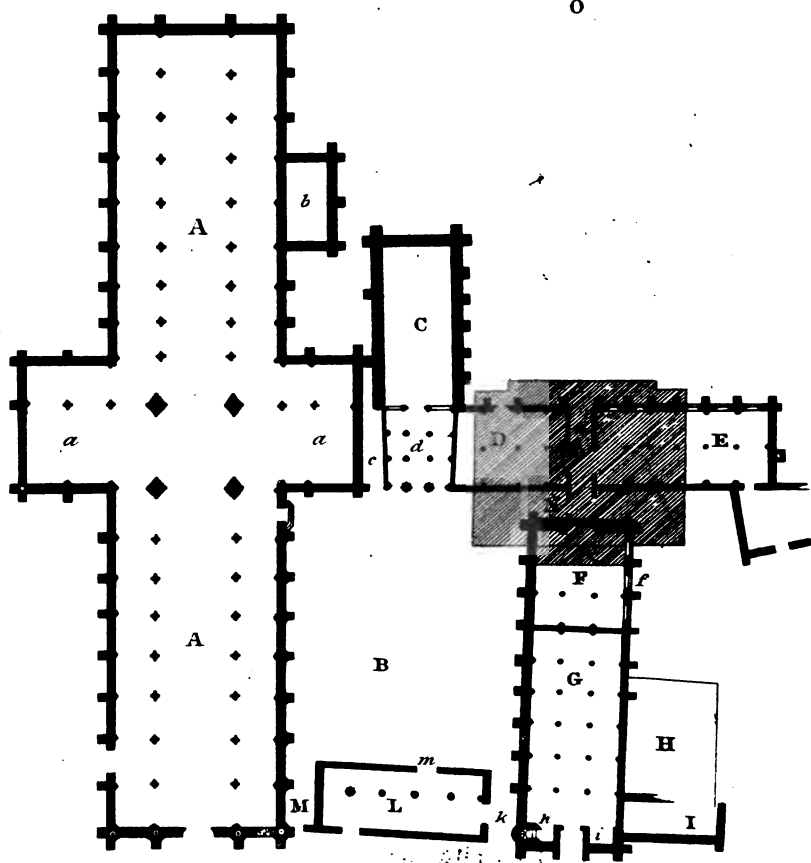
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- A Bootham Bar
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- E Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society
- F Multangular Tower





PLAN OF THE CHURCH AND PRINCIPAL PART

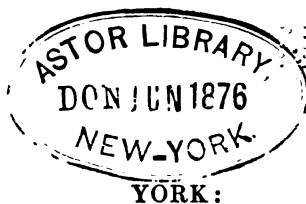
OF THE MONASTERY OF ST MARY. YORK.

A
DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT
OF THE
ANTIQUITIES

IN THE GROUNDS AND IN THE MUSEUM

OF THE
YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

BY THE
CURATOR OF THE ANTIQUITIES.



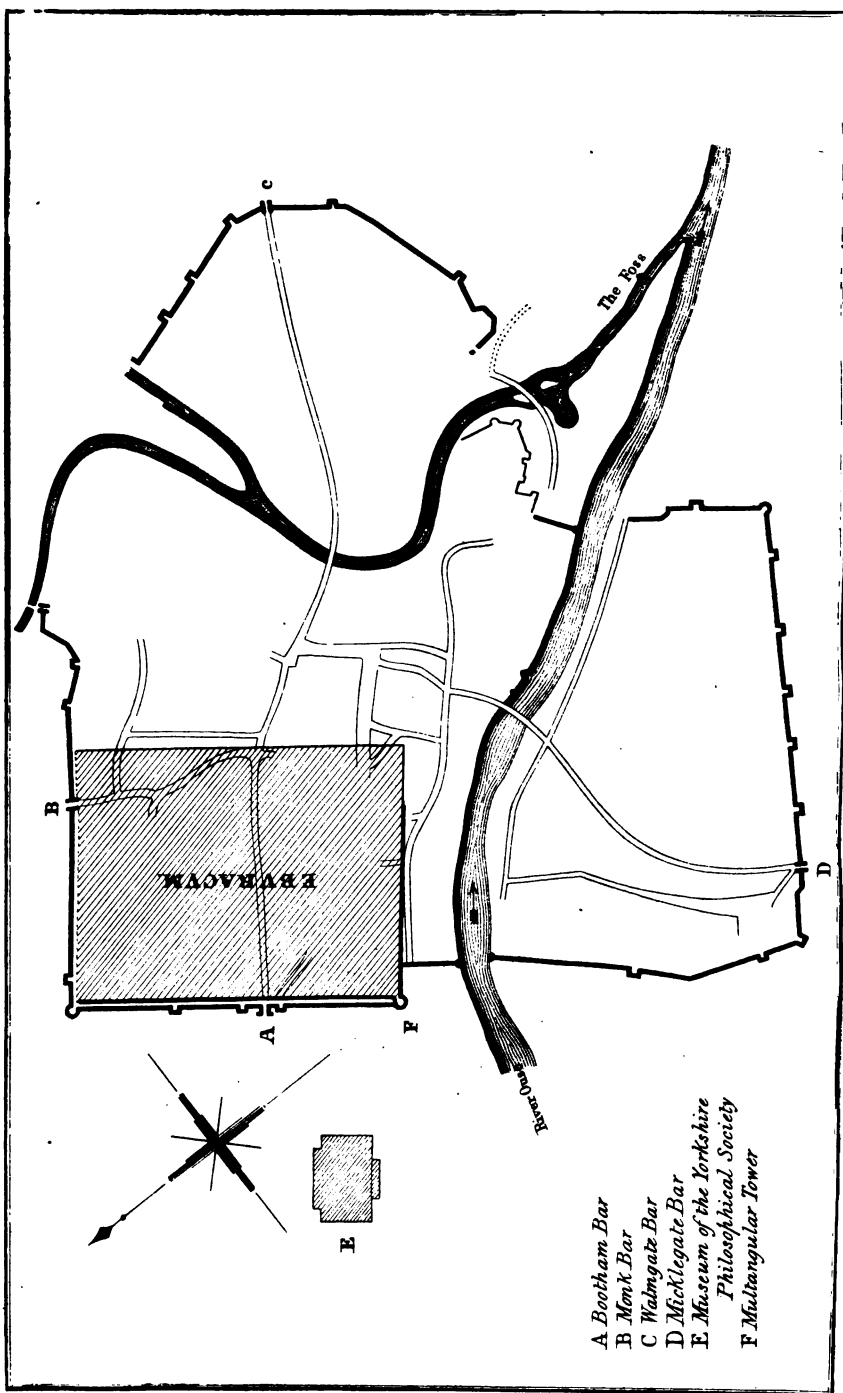
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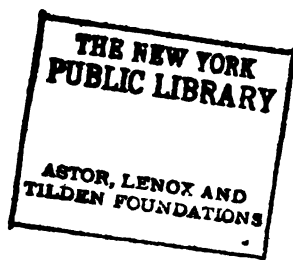
1852.
β.

WILLIAM
CLARK
1871

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fully compensate the inability under which he laboured of visiting the Museum, and of inspecting, in their appropriate places, the numerous articles which were to be described. Occasionally during the last summer, he was able to spend a few minutes in the Museum, but owing to his bodily weakness, to very little purpose. Since that time, such articles as could be conveniently moved have been brought to him, under the direction of the Rev. J. Kenrick; and by his kind assistance he has been enabled to give a more satisfactory account of many of the larger relics, than his own memory could have supplied; while to him alone the Curator and the visitor are indebted for the full and instructive description of the Egyptian Antiquities in the Hospitium and the Hall of the Museum.

Unfavourable as the circumstances have been in which the greater part of the following Descriptive Account has been prepared, the Curator cannot but feel thankful that he has been able to finish it. If it should be found, in any good measure, to answer its intended purpose, and another edition should be required, its errors may be corrected, its redundances curtailed, its omissions supplied, and thus be rendered more worthy of the Society, under the sanction of which it has been undertaken.

It may here be observed that the articles stated to be from the collection of J. Croft, Esq., were presented to the Society on his death, by his nephew the late Rev. Robt. Croft.

The articles marked as from the collection of Mr. Hargrove, were among those which were recently purchased of him by the Yorkshire Philosophical Society.

Having re-considered the statement in page 7, respecting the apartment under the Chapel of the Infirmary of St. Leonard's, the Curator is inclined to think that it may not have been used as a prison, but appropriated either to the Infirmary, or to the Priest who officiated in the Chapel.

C. W.

York, April 6, 1852.

ERRATUM.

Page 30—for LE FILG *read* LA FILGE.



I.

ANTIQUITIES IN THE GROUNDS OF THE YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The grounds in which the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society stands occupy about one half of the ancient Close of the Benedictine Abbey of St. Mary ; with a small portion of the moat of the city-wall and of the enclosure within which the Hospital of St. Leonard formerly stood.

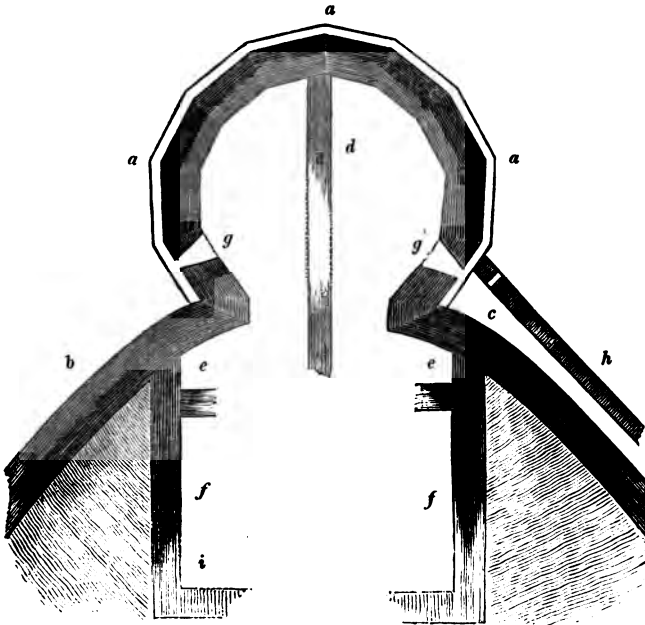
The only portion of the Hospital of St. Leonard now existing above ground will naturally attract the notice of the Visitor at his entrance into the grounds of the Museum ; but he is advised to pass by that for the present, and to direct his attention first of all to remains of a much older date immediately adjoining these of the Hospital, a portion of THE FORTIFICATIONS OF THE ROMAN STATION OF EBURACUM ; erected, it is probable, about the middle of the third century of the Christian era. These remains, consisting of a part of the wall and an angle tower, are in a remarkably good state of preservation, considering their great age, and the danger to which they have been exposed amidst the various vicissitudes which the city of York has experienced, during the long and often much troubled period that has elapsed since Britain was abandoned by the Romans. The exterior of the angle tower has suffered most, but the original work which remains unchanged may at once be distinguished from the rude repairs it has received in later times, and from the portion raised upon it when it was made a part of a wall of York in mediæval times.

The masonry of the exterior surface of the Roman wall, and the whole breadth of the wall of the tower, consists of regular courses of small ashlar stones, with a string of large Roman

tiles, five in depth, inserted between the nineteenth and twentieth courses of the stones from the foundation. Turning by the tower to the right hand, and passing through a wicket gate in the present city wall joining the tower, the visitor will come upon another portion of the Roman wall connected with the angle-tower and proceeding from it in a north easterly direction, at nearly a right-angle. This has been traced, as far as the present city-gate called Bootham bar ; where the foundations, and some interesting fragments of the old Roman gate were discovered. Between the angle-tower and the gate, remains of two wall towers, and one entire small chamber have been found buried with the wall in the modern rampart. These towers and the wall immediately connected with them were removed when the new entrance into the city through St. Leonard's Place was formed.

The masonry of the interior of the angle-tower, reaching very nearly, it is probable, to its original height, is remarkably fresh and perfect, owing to its having been concealed during many ages by an accumulation of soil, which has only recently been removed. The tower has evidently been divided by a wall, a small part of which is still remaining, into two equal portions. At the height of about five feet there seems to have been originally a timber floor ; and above this, at the height of about nine feet, another floor. The lower compartments had a mortar floor laid upon sand ; and having no light but from the entrance may have been used as depositories of stores or arms. The two apartments above these were probably guard rooms ; each of them having a narrow window or aperture so placed as to enable those within to observe what was passing without, along the line of each wall. The opening of these apertures externally was not more than six inches in width ; but within : expanded to about five feet : their height, owing to the change that has been made in the upper part of the tower, cannot be ascertained. The diameter of the interior of the tower at the base or floor, is about 33 feet 6 inches : the plan consists of the

sides of a nearly regular thirteen sided figure forming nine very obtuse angles ; whence it has obtained the name of THE MULTANGULAR TOWER. The annexed wood-cut will exhibit a clear view of the arrangement of this part of the ancient fortification.



- a. a. a.* The multangular wall of the tower.
- b.* The wall of the Roman station proceeding from the tower in the direction of Lendal and Coney Street.
- c.* The wall proceeding in the direction of Bootham Bar.
- d.* The wall dividing the tower into two portions.
- e. e.* The wall at the entrance of the tower. Traces of another similar wall have been seen at *i*.
- f. f.* Walls built for the purpose of supporting the interior ramparts.
- g. g.* The apertures in the upper rooms of the tower, which commanded a view of the exterior of the wall.
- h.* The modern city wall.

The stone coffins now deposited in the tower were found in different Roman burial places in the immediate neighbourhood of York. They are rudely formed of a coarse grit stone, and are without inscriptions. In that which is marked by the letters H. F., discovered in 1831 in Heslington field, about a mile from York, were some few remains of the body of a female which had been covered with lime in a liquid state. This lime exhibiting a cast of the body, together with some trinkets imbedded in it, may be seen in the upper room of the Hospitium.

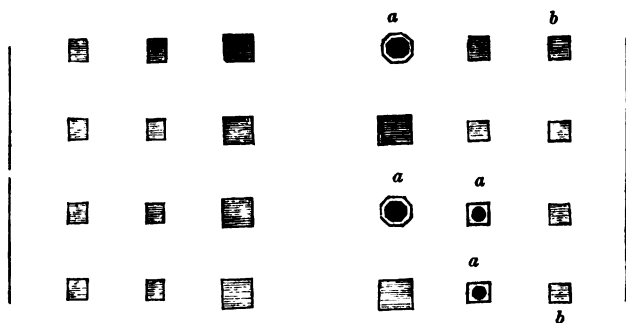
The multangular tower with the wall adjoining it is the only portion of the fortifications of Eburacum or Roman York, existing above ground. But in excavating for sewers and other purposes, various portions of the foundations of such fortifications have been found ; by means of which the exact extent of one side, and the direction of two other sides of the Roman station have been satisfactorily ascertained. No distinct traces of a fourth side have yet been found, or if found, noticed by any antiquary. It can only be conjectured that it nearly coincided with the rampart and wall connected with Monk Bar. If this conjecture, justified by what is certainly known of the three other walls of the Roman station be adopted, it appears that Roman York occupied comparatively a small portion of the site of modern York, and that it was entirely on the north side of the river Ouse : the south side being occupied, as recent discoveries have clearly shewn, by extensive baths, temples, villas, and places of burial ; on the road leading from Eburacum to Calcaria (Tadcaster), the next station towards the South. Supposing the fourth side to have been actually where it is conjectured to have been, the Roman station of Eburacum was of a rectangular form, of about 650 yards, by about 550 ; having, it is probable, four principal gates, or entrances ; four principal angle towers ; and a series of minor towers, or turrets from twenty-five to thirty in number.

The annexed plate represents the position and the ascertained and supposed extent of Eburacum, and the situation and extent of the modern city, within the limits of its walls.

From the interior of the Multangular Tower, the visitor may pass to the remains of a religious establishment, next in point of antiquity to those of the Roman Station; and forming a part of THE HOSPITAL OF ST. LEONARD. The foundation of this religious house is ascribed to the Anglo-Saxon King Athelstan; who returning from a successful expedition against the Scots, in the year 936, and finding in the Cathedral church of York some poor religious persons devoting themselves to works of charity and piety, granted them a piece of ground near the Cathedral, on which they might erect a Hospital; adding for the support of it, one thrave of corn out of every carucate of land, in the bishoprick of York. William the Conqueror confirmed this grant: William Rufus, his son and successor, enlarged the site of their Hospital; and built for them a church, which was dedicated, as the Hospital had been, to St. Peter. Henry I. still further enlarged the Close of the establishment, extending it to the banks of the river; confirming their privileges and granting them additional lands. Stephen rebuilt the Hospital, and dedicated it to St. Leonard. All their privileges and possessions were confirmed to them and enlarged by successive kings, and additional grants were made from time to time by the wealthy and the devout, so that it became one of the largest and best endowed foundations of the kind in the North of England. Mr. Drake, in his History of York, says that the number of persons constantly maintained in this Hospital, besides those relieved elsewhere from its funds, was ninety; including a master or warden, 13 brethren, 8 sisters, 4 secular priests, 30 choristers, 2 school masters, 26 beadmen and 6 servitors. The Hospital was surrendered in the year 1539, at the dissolution of religious houses: when the clear yearly rental was stated to be £362 11s. 1½d.; equal, it is probable, to nearly £2000 at the present time.

Of the first portion of the remains of this large establishment which presents itself to the notice of the visitor, immediately upon leaving the Multangular Tower, no satisfactory account

can be given. It consists merely of the bases, of four pillars, small portions of two shafts, and one capital, evidently parts of two rows of pillars of very unequal dimensions ranged parallel to the Roman wall. It is highly probable that there are the remains of corresponding pillars in the ground not occupied by the Society; and that the ground plan of the structure to which they belonged may be truly represented by the annexed wood cut: *a. a. a. a.* denoting the bases now seen.



If this be correct, the original building consisted of one large centre aisle and three smaller aisles on each side of it, or perhaps two; as the outer row of pillars *b. b.* is inserted in the plan chiefly on conjecture. But of the character of the superstructure, and the purpose of the building, it is in vain to form any conjecture.

Leaving these the visitor will proceed to the more interesting remains of what in all probability were the Ambulatory and Chapel of the Infirmary of St. Leonard's Hospital. The covered cloister or Ambulatory appears to have consisted of five, or perhaps six aisles, in two of which was a large fire place; for the benefit, no doubt, of the infirm and sickly, for whose use the Ambulatory was designed. The exterior aisle, on the side towards the Multangular tower was most probably inclosed by a wall. Above the Ambulatory were the chambers or wards of the infirmary; adjoining to which is the beautiful small chapel, opening to the chamber, so that the

sick persons who were confined to their beds might have the comfort of witnessing the celebration of the divine offices. The eastern end of the chapel indicates the period of its erection ; the style of the architecture being that of the early part of the 13th century. The Ambulatory belongs to rather an earlier age. How access was obtained to the chamber and the chapel, does not clearly appear ; there being no remains of a stair-case. Adjoining the Ambulatory is the ancient entrance into the Hospital from the river ; on the bank of which was a staith or wharf, appropriated to the Hospital, called St. Leonard's landing : and adjoining to this entrance, on the site of the present street, there was another aisle ; the use of which is not known. The staircase leading to the Infirmary and the Chapel may have been at the northern end of it. It is not improbable, that the room under the chapel unconnected with any other, was a place of confinement for refractory brethren, beadmen or other delinquents who came within the jurisdiction of the Warden. Most, if not all, religious houses were furnished with places of confinement. The Abbot of St. Mary had a prison. There was formerly a prison attached to the gateway of the palace of the Archbishop, adjoining the North-western tower of the Cathedral.

Returning by the multangular tower, the visitor passes again over what was formerly the moat of the city wall, and enters on the precincts of the ABBEY OF ST. MARY : the interesting remains of which will next engage his attention.

The original foundation of this once large and opulent establishment ascends to a period prior to the Norman Conquest. About the year 1050 Siward, a noble Dane, and Earl of Northumberland, began to erect a monastery here ; but he probably proceeded no further than the building of the church of the monastery, which he dedicated to St. Olave, and in which he is said to have been buried. But the monastery itself, designed to be dedicated to the same Danish King and Saint, was not begun, or if begun not so far advanced at the death of Siward,

as to be occupied by any religious persons. The premature decease of the founder, and the state of anarchy and confusion into which the province that he had governed, with almost regal authority, immediately fell, appear to have prevented the completion of the work, and it remained in its unfinished condition till the arrival of the Norman Conqueror. Six years after the Conquest three zealous monks, Aldwine, Elfwine and Reinfrid, from the Abbey at Evesham, came into the North with the view of reviving the monastic life there, almost extinct, through the long continued violence of the Danish invaders. Having been very successful in their mission, on the Banks of the Tyne, Reinfrid came southwards to Streaneshalh (Whitby), where still remained the ruins of a Saxon convent founded by St. Hilda. Here he was allowed by Earl Perci, to whom this fee belonged, to build a Priory (afterwards the abbey of Whitby) and was soon joined by several who had devoted themselves to a monastic life. Among these was one named Stephen, to whom the government of the priory was committed. But having made himself obnoxious to the Earl, he was driven from the Priory, and retired to Lastingham, in the Eastern moors, where a religious house had been established in the Saxon times. This he refounded, but was shortly driven thence also by his powerful adversary. Under the protection of Alan of Brittany, Earl of Richmond, to whom the Church of St. Olave founded by Siward belonged, Stephen in the year 1078 came to York: and having received from his new patron the grant of the Church, and of four acres of ground adjoining it, he proceeded, with the approbation and aid of the king, without delay to complete what Siward had left unfinished. Eleven years afterwards William Rufus enlarged the grant of Alan, and laid the foundation of a new and large church, which, with the monastery, he dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. There is evidence in what yet remains of the entrance to the Chapter House, and in many of the carved fragments that have been recently disinterred, that the buildings

the monastery were not completed prior to the reign of Stephen : perhaps not so early. Gervase of Canterbury records the burning of the Minster and Abbey during that reign ; but if either of these buildings suffered from fire at that time, the injury, it is probable, was of no great extent. Nearly 200 years after its first foundation by the second William, the celebrated Abbot Simon de Warwick, who governed the Abbey between the years 1259 and 1299, laid the foundation of a new and larger choir, and lived to see it completed. The rebuilding of the other portions of the Church followed, no doubt ; but no record remains to inform us by whom the work was carried on, or when it was finished. Simon de Warwick is said also to have built the wall and towers surrounding the Close of the Abbey ; the rampart of earth, by which it had been previously enclosed, not being sufficient to protect it from the hostile attacks of the citizens, between whom and the Monks frequent quarrels are recorded to have arisen. It may also have been found necessary to have a better defence against the incursions of the Scots. Nothing more of consequence is known respecting the history of the Monastery till the Dissolution in the year 1540, when it was surrendered to the king by William Dent, the last Abbot ; the clear annual rental at that time being £1650. 0s. 7½d. At the Dissolution there were 50 Monks in the establishment, including the Abbot, the Prior and Sub-Prior ; to which may be added 150 servants ; supposing them to bear the same proportion to the number of Monks and the dignity of the Abbot as we find in other religious houses.

The Abbot of St. Mary's enjoyed the dignity of the mitre, and was summoned to parliament. The Abbey of St. Mary therefore ranked among the Mitred Abbies, as they were called ; and these at the Dissolution were for the most part granted by the king to noble or wealthy families, in consideration of past services, of change of lands, or of the payment of a sum of money. The monastery of St. Mary was retained by the Crown ; yet it shared the fate which befel other similar establishments.

The Churches of some of the greater Monasteries were at the Dissolution converted into Episcopal Churches ; but York had its Cathedral long before the foundation of the Abbey of St. Mary ; and the neighbouring parish of St. Olave possessed a church adjoining the Abbey, on the site, it is probable, of Earl Siward's church, fully adequate to its wants. The Abbey church therefore was doomed to destruction : and the monastic buildings were swept away to provide a site and materials for the palace of the Lord Presidents of the North. The site chosen for the palace was that of the south transept and the buildings of the monastery which extended from the transept to nearly the wall of the Abbey Close ; including the Chapter House with its Vestibule, the Library, the Scriptorium, and several other rooms, the use of which is not known. A portion of the foundations of the front wall of this palace may be seen in the lower apartments of the Museum : with the fire place of the room of the monastery, through which the wall was carried. In the beginning of the reign of James I. this being chosen as an occasional royal residence, it underwent many considerable alterations ; and large additions appear to have been made, especially on the site of the Abbot's house.

About the close of the year 1822 the Yorkshire Philosophical Society was founded ; and in the year 1827 obtained a grant from the crown of nearly three acres of ground within the ancient precincts of the monastery, including the remains of the Abbey Church, with the exception of the Choir, as a site for buildings appropriated to the purposes of science. The spot selected for the situation of such buildings was that on which the front part of the Palace of the Lord Presidents had formerly stood, and which, it was evident, must still earlier have been occupied by the range of the buildings of the monastery that usually extended in a direct line from the south transept of the Church. From the appearance of the surface it was conjectured that the ground would be found

full of the ruins of the latter, or of the more ancient structure, perhaps of both edifices ; but the first opening of the ground discovered what no one had ventured to expect ; not mere heaps of mutilated stones but considerable portions of the walls of the monastery, of spacious and elegant door-ways, of octagonal columns rising to the height of five or six feet, standing as they had stood before the dissolution of the Abbey, intersected by the massive foundations of the palace ; while in the intervening spaces were scattered numerous fragments of richly carved capitals, of mouldings and elegant tracery work. Of similar remains, much of which appeared to have belonged to the once large and magnificent Chapter House, the foundation walls of the palace, when broken up, were found to consist. These discoveries led to further extended excavations ; nearly every part of the ground granted to the Society was explored : and although the result was not altogether so satisfactory as could have been desired, nothing more than the bases or the rough foundations of pillars, and the mere rudiments of walls in many places being traced, yet the situation and extent of the principal portions of this splendid monastic establishment were ascertained ; and thus the ichnography of another great Abbey was obtained for the gratification, and instruction of those to whom the economy of monastic structures is an interesting subject of inquiry.

By means of the annexed Plate, the visitor, it is hoped, will be enabled to form some idea of the arrangement and situation of the buildings which formed the Benedictine Abbey of St. Mary at York. The shaded part shows the position of the Museum.

A. The Church of the Monastery, remarkable for the great length of the choir ; the site of which, unfortunately, was included in the government grant to the Society. About 60 yds from the western entrance to the central tower,

between the fifth and sixth windows of the nave, the floor of the church appears to have been raised by one step, about seven inches in height : the floor of the tower and the transepts appears also to have had a further elevation of about seventeen inches, to which there must have been an ascent of three steps between the western pillars of the tower and the last intercolumniations of the nave.

a. a. The Transepts.

b. A Vestry ; or a side chapel.

The nave and choir had two side-aisles ; the transepts had only one aisle, on the eastern side.

There was only one entrance to the nave at the western end ; on the northern side was another door-way, the beautiful mouldings of which can be seen only from the adjoining churchyard : on the southern side, near the transept, was an entrance from the quadrangle, and probably there was another near the western end, from the dormitory.

The remains of semicircular processes or apses, towards the east, appear in the north transept ; and similar remains were discovered, when the eastern side of the south transept was excavated. In these, no doubt, were the windows of the transepts, on that side. An apsis of much larger dimensions, a few feet within the site of the choir, has since been observed, which appears to have been the eastern termination of the church built by the Abbot Stephen.

It appears that in the rebuilding of the church by Abbot Simon, many portions of the old fabric of coarse grit stone were suffered to remain, being encased by the new work of limestone. This may be seen, and it is well worthy of notice, in the remaining pier, or buttress, in the north transept ; and yet more extensively in the south wall of the south transept.

b. The great Quadrangle ; in its usual situation, on the south side of the nave. It had, probably, a pent-house cloister on every side. The level of the quadrangle near the transept was 3 feet 9 in. below the level of the church, the entrance

to which, by the door before mentioned, was consequently by steps.

c. A narrow passage from the quadrangle leading to the space between the Choir and the Chapter House; perhaps to the Vestry and the Abbot's lodgings.

c. The Chapter House. Of this important part of the monastery nothing remains but the lowest portion of the foundations, of grit stone. All above this seems to have been removed to make room for the palace of the Lord Presidents, and its spacious cellars, the walls of which, still remaining entire in the grounds belonging to the School for the Blind, contain many of the finely sculptured stones that once adorned the entrance and the interior of this large and magnificent apartment. The approach to the Chapter House from the quadrangle was through a beautiful vestibule (*d*), supported by two rows of pillars forming three aisles. The richly sculptured piers, part of the portal of the Chapter House, one of which, nearly perfect, remains, were crowned by an arch of three broad and elaborately ornamented mouldings, probably of the age of King Stephen. A large portion of this arch may be seen in the lower apartment of the Hospitium.

d. An apartment divided into two parts by three octagonal pillars, from which the vaulting sprung. These pillars are still standing in the lower apartments of the Museum; but not exactly in their original situation. To what use this room in the monastery was appropriated cannot be ascertained. If there were no apartments above it (which, however, is not very probable) it may have been the Library or the Scriptorium, or both. The principal entrance was from the passage (*e*). It had also an entrance from the Abbot's Court.

. Another apartment of a similar character, 78 feet in length; the use of which is also unknown. The entrance was at the passage. It was connected also with another of the rustic buildings at its south-east corner, which was, probably, Infirmary.

F. An apartment which, if all the finely worked bosses found buried in it had originally adorned its vaulting, must have been a splendid room. It had a large ornamented fire place, guarded by a stone fender. The level of the floor was from two to three feet below that of the Quadrangle to which it adjoined, and the entrance was at (f), from a court on the south side. The room was divided into three equal parts by elegant moulded pillars ; and furnished with a stone seat on every side. This is thought to have been the Parlour ; or perhaps "the common house," which is described as being usually on the right hand on going out of the cloisters to the Infirmary, and as "having a fire constantly by day in winter for the use of the monks who were allowed no other fire."* The foundation of the front of the Lord President's palace passed through this room, and to this circumstance, it is probable, we owe the preservation of the fire place, which is still standing in one of the passages in the lower part of the Museum. The beautiful bosses or ceiling knots found in this room, seem to have been most carefully preserved by the builders of the palace, as if they had foreseen their future exhumation by those who would appreciate them more justly than they did, who doomed this once splendid apartment to destruction. Several of these bosses may now be seen among other beautiful remains of the monastery, in the lower room of the Hospitium.

G. The site of the Refectory, 82 feet long and 37 feet wide. This room was longitudinally divided into three parts by two rows of octangular pillars, five in each row, and separated from the apartment F by a wall only 12 inches thick. The entrance was not, as usual, from the quadrangle, but from the western end, by a large double doorway. On the left of the entrance at (h), were found the lower steps of a spacious staircase, leading perhaps to the dormitory. A recess at (i) just within the apartment, had a pavement of plain glazed tile 9 inches square, purple and yellow alternately.

* See Fosbrooke's *British Monachism*, p. 369.

H. The great Kitchen of the Abbey.

I. A room adjoining to the kitchen, but not connected with it ; perhaps the office of the Cellarer.

K. A passage from the quadrangle leading to the court in which was the entrance to the refectory.

L. The Ambulatory or Cloister under the dormitory ; very small when compared with that of Jerveaux, or Kirkstall, and especially of Fountains. The Dormitory may have extended over a part of the refectory. This cloister was on a lower level than that of the quadrangle, the access to which was by steps, at (*m*). In this part of the quadrangle the monks usually held their school, for the instruction of children sent to them from the neighbourhood : and it is, perhaps, worthy of remark that two glazed tiles on which was painted the alphabet in capital letters of the 15th century, to be read from right to left, were found in the excavation of that part. The Lavatory, or place at which the monks washed themselves, was probably on that side of the quadrangle ; if not, it may have been, as at Worcester, not in the quadrangle, but on the western side of the Ambulatory.

M. Apparently a passage between the ambulatory and the church ; connecting, it is probable, a staircase from the dormitory with an entrance into the church near the western end of the nave. A passage of this kind may be observed at Fountains, Kirkstall, and other Abbies : and it was judiciously contrived, in order that the monks " might pass to their late or early devotions, with the least possible exposure to the outer air."

N. The passage from the apartment *r*, from the Infirmary and other buildings of the Monastery, and also from the Abbot's residence to the quadrangle, and thus to the Chapter House and the Church. Doors appear to have been placed at the entrance to the quadrangle, and at the end of (*e*), the passage to the Abbot's court.

The site of the Abbot's residence ; portions of which are remaining in the buildings on the same site erected by

James I. for a Royal palace, and now occupied by the Wilberforce-school for the blind.

Of other parts of the domestic buildings of the Monastery the foundations were traced ; but the remains were too small and imperfect to afford any indication of the purposes to which they had been appropriated.

Before the visitor leaves the Church he will not fail to notice a striking peculiarity in the structure of the Windows, the lights and tracery of which varied alternately in a very remarkable manner. The window nearest to the western front was divided by one mullion into two trefoil headed lights, above which, in the head of the arch, was a sixfoil light. The next window was divided by two mullions into three trefoil-headed lights, above which were placed three quatre-foil lights ; and thus alternately along the whole of the nave.

Contemplating the Western Front of the Church, on his way to the Hospitium, where some of the most interesting fragments of its sculptured decorations are deposited, the visitor will easily imagine how beautiful it must have been in its perfect state, crowned with turrets or spires, and crocketed pinnacles. The ornaments about the doorway must have been singularly elegant. In a deep hollow moulding between every column was figured the shoots of a vine, rising from the bottom, and at the top, leaving its retreat to pass in front of the head of the nearest column, so as to form a foliated capital. Nothing can be conceived more chaste or graceful.

On the right of the path leading to the Hospitium may be seen the arch of the Gateway which formed the principal entrance to the Monastery. The arch and the arcade belong to the Norman period ; but the building attached to them, a part only of the Gatehouse, the portion above the archway and on the other side of it being destroyed, is evidently of a later date. The porter resided in the gatehouse. The lower part of the portion still standing appears to have been the prison of the

Abbey, in which debtors to the Abbot, in the extensive liberties of St. Mary, and perhaps others subject to his power, were confined. The upper part was probably the room in which the Abbot held his courts. This building, and that which corresponded to it on the other side of the archway, must have been added to the ancient gate, in the latter half of the fifteenth century.

The rudely wrought stone by the side of the path, leading to the Hospitium, was found at a considerable depth below the surface, not far from the gateway, and is most probably Roman ; but what purpose it served, is not known. Another of a similar character but smaller, may be seen near the entrance to the grounds of the Museum.

There is no documentary, or traditionary evidence respecting either the age of the building now called the *HOSPITIUM*, or of the uses to which it was applied. It did not come within the limits of the portion of the Abbey Close, granted by the Crown to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society ; and being at that time partly occupied by two or three families, and partly by stalls for their horses and cattle, the internal character of the building could not possibly be ascertained. It was then supposed that it might have been the Grange of the Abbey. But that notion was at once abandoned when, having come into the possession of the Society, it was cleared of all the nuisances by which it had been long incumbered and defiled. It was then conjectured that it had been erected for the entertainment of those strangers who were not admitted to the principal apartments of the Monastery ; the lower room having been the Refectory, and the upper, originally of the same extent, the dormitory. The position of this building, near one of the entrances to the Monastery, and the correspondence of the plan of the lower room with that of the Refectory for the Monks, tend to confirm that conjecture. The portion of the lower apartment on the left of the doorway, lighted by five narrow

windows, was originally separated by a cross wall from the other portion, forming perhaps a store-room or buttery.

If this building was originally such as it now is, constructed partly of stone and partly of timber and plaster, it must have been one of the later structures belonging to the Monastery. Yet it cannot have been the latest; for the manner in which the adjoining archway is attached to it, indicates that this was subsequently erected. And this is evidently of the same age as the building adjoining the ancient Abbey-gate. This arch-way appears to have been the entrance into the interior of the Abbey Close from the river, and may be termed the Water-gate. Between it and the river were two walls; the one proceeding from the tower at the end of the Abbey-wall, in Marygate, along the margin of the river till it met the Abbey-wall from near Bootham Bar; and the other proceeding from the Water-gate in the same direction. The apartments attached to this gateway may have been the residence not only of the gate keeper, but also of those whose duty it was to attend to the strangers who were received into the Hospitium.



Ancient Seal of the Abbey of St. Mary's, York.

II.

ANTIQUITIES IN THE LOWER APARTMENT OF THE
HOSPITIUM.

The Antiquities in this apartment belong to the Roman, the Anglo-Saxon, the Anglo-Norman, and the Mediæval periods. With one or two exceptions, they have all been found in York or the immediate neighbourhood: the Mediæval are almost entirely remains of the Abbey.

1. ROMAN.

No. I. A Roman altar found in excavating for the York and North Midland Railway, near the bridge in Holgate Lane. It has no inscription; but was probably dedicated to the *Deæ Matres*, or *Matronæ*, female deities, three in number, and supposed to have been introduced into Britain by the German auxiliaries. They are represented on the front of the altar, sitting in a recess, but without their usual emblem, a basket or bowl of fruit, in the lap of each.* On the right side of the altar is a single male figure, and on the left side two male figures: these may have been designed to represent the Emperor Septimius Severus, and his sons Caracalla and Geta. On the fourth side, which is much defaced, there seems to have been the representation of an altar and an animal, apparently a swine, standing before it.

No. II. An altar found in the Roman baths, discovered in excavating the site of the railway station, and inscribed,

DEAE
FORTVNAE
SOSIA
IVNCINA
Q. ANTONI
ISAVRICI
LEG. AVG.

* This circumstance misled the Curator in the description of this altar in his book on Eburacum; which, on further consideration, he believes to be erroneous.

From which it appears that it was dedicated 'to the goddess Fortune, by Sosia Juncina the daughter of Quintus Antonius Isauricus, of the Legion Augusta.' This legion came into Britain with Claudius, and was in the north with Hadrian and Antoninus Pius: after which its head-quarters were at Caerleon in South Wales. The age of this altar, therefore, most probably ascends to the first half of the second century of the Christian æra.

No. III. An altar recently discovered in the rubble foundation, under one of the pillars of the church of St. Dionis, Walmgate, York. It is inscribed

DEO
ARCIACON
ET N· AVGSI
MAT· VITALIS
ORD V· S· LM.

Which may be read thus, DEO Arciacon et Numini Augusti Simatius Vitalis Ordovix* Votum solvit libens merito, i.e. 'To the God Arciacon and to the Divinity of Augustus, Simatius Vitalis, one of the Ordovices, discharges his vow willingly, deservedly,'—namely, by dedicating this altar. There is nothing in the inscription to indicate its date, or the Emperor to whose divinity, in part, the altar is dedicated. The god Arciacon, whose name occurs in no other known inscription, was probably one of those local deities to whom the Roman legions were so prone to pay religious reverence, especially if in the attributes ascribed to them they bore any resemblance to the gods of their own country. If the reading and interpretation of ORD be right, Vitalis was a Briton; and Arciacon may have been a deity acknowledged by the Ordovices; who occupied the northern parts of Wales.

No. IV. A plain altar, said to have been found in York.—*From Mr. Hargrove's Collection.*

* This seems the most probable interpretation of the abbreviated form ORD.

No. V. A dedicatory tablet found in York, in the year 1770, bearing the following inscription :

DEO SANCTO
SERAPI
TEMPLVM·ASO
LO·FECIT
CL·HIERONY
MIANVS·LEG
LEG·VI·VIC

denoting that 'Claudius Hieronymianus, Legate of the Sixth Legion Victorious, had erected from the foundations a temple to the Holy God Serapis.' This tablet had, no doubt, been fixed in the front of that temple: which probably stood where the tablet was found, very near the entrance to the Railway Station from the city.

No. VI. Part of a sepulchral monument, found in excavating for the York and North Midland Railway; representing, it is probable, a father and his son, to the memory of both of whom the stone may have been dedicated. The lower part containing, perhaps, an inscription was not found. The letter M alone denoting 'Manibus' remains. The letter D (Diis) which was undoubtedly on the opposite side, is altogether effaced.

No. VII. A coffin found in the Castle Yard, York, in the year 1835, bearing the following inscription :

D·M
AVR· SVPERO· CENT
LEG· VI· QVIVIXITANIS
XXXVIII· MIIII· DXIII· AVRE
LIA· CENSORINA· COIVNX
MEMORIAM· POSSVIT

"To the Gods, the Manes.* To the memory of Aurelius Suerus, a Centurion of the Sixth Legion, who lived xxxviii years & months xiii days, Aurelia Censorina his wife set up this."

* The word *Manes* denotes the souls of the departed, "but as it is a natural tendency to consider the souls of departed friends as blessed spirits, they were called by the Romans *Dii Manes*, and were worshipped with divine honours."

Another coffin found by the side of this, without an inscription ; it is placed in the multangular tower.

No. VIII. A coffin found in the excavation for the York and North Midland Railway, near the bridge, in Holgate Lane. It bears the following beautifully simple inscription :

D·M· SIMPLICIAE·FLORENTINE
ANIME INNOCENTISSIME
QVE VIXIT MENSES DECEM
FELICIUS·SIMPLEX·PATER·FECIT
L·E·G·VI·V

"To the Gods, the Manes. To Simplicia Florentina, a most innocent being, Felicius Simplex her father, of the Sixth Legion Victorious, dedicated this." No mother's name appears ; a circumstance which suggests the probability of the birth of this darling child, having been marked by a lamentable event that gives still greater interest to this tribute of paternal affection.

No. IX. A votive tablet, inscribed,

GENIO LOCI
FELICITER

that is "To the Genius of the place, happily" or "prosperously." The Genius was the protecting spirit, or guardian angel of a person, or a place. The place, in this instance, was most probably that occupied by Eburacum ; and the inscription is a short wish or prayer that the Genius would be propitious to Eburacum, or, to some design which the dedicator of the tablet had in view.

No. X. Fragments of Sculptures, which probably formed part of the pediment of the Roman gateway, on the N.W. side of Eburacum ; or of some public building near it. They were found near Bootham Bar, where the foundations of the Roman gateway were. One is a rude representation of a quadriga or chariot, drawn by four horses : the other of a Triton blowing his concha or shell-trumpet.

No. XI. Base of a pier, found at the same place and probably belonging to the gateway.

No. XII. Fragments of the plaster floor of one of the Roman baths, which were discovered in excavating for the Railway Station.

No. XIII. Short Pillars (pilæ) that appear to have been used in supporting the floors of the hot or vapour baths, amidst the remains of which they were found.

No. XIV. Two Cones of the Pine. The pine was sacred to the Phrygian goddess Cybele. The cone represented on funeral monuments is supposed to allude to the use of resinous wood in burning the body.

No. XV. A fragment of a sculptured stone, on which a female appears to have been represented reclining on a couch, and holding a small cup in her left hand.

No. XVI. A portion of the architrave of a Roman door-way, found below one of the piers of the old bridge, with many other similar remains, which it was thought not desirable to remove!

No. XVII. Fragment with the head of a dog.

No. XVIII. Fragments of pillars found in excavating for a drain in Micklegate; belonging, it is probable, to a Roman temple, or some other public building.

No. XIX. A monumental stone, on which is the figure of a Roman Signifer or Standard-bearer, standing in an arched recess, having in his right hand the Signum or Standard of a cohort, and in his left, probably, the vessel used in measuring the corn, which was a part of Roman soldiers' pay. The following is the inscription:

L·DVCCIVS
L·VOLTFRVFFI
NVS·VIEN
SIGNIF·LEG·VIII
AN·XXIIX
H·S·E·

which may be read thus: Lucius Duccius Lucii Voltinia (tribu) filius Ruffinus Viennensis signifer Legionis nonæ norum viginti octo, hic situs est. i. e. Lucius Duccius Rufus, son of Lucius, of the Voltinian tribe, of Vienna, standard-

bearer of the Ninth Legion, aged twenty-eight, is placed (buried) here. This sepulchral stone was found about the year 1686, probably where it had been originally placed, in Trinity gardens, Micklegate; and subsequently removed to Ribstone, whence it was lately sent by J. Dent, Esq., to the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society.

The surface of the platform on which the preceding articles are placed is formed chiefly out of red sandstone, of which the floor of one of the Roman baths was composed.

No. XX. The front part of the fire place of the hypocaust, as it was found amidst the foundations of the Roman baths.

No. XXI. A stone with the letter A in relief from the Roman wall near the Multangular Tower, on the N. W.

No. XXII. An altar inscribed :

DEO VITE
RINEO
ALA MIL
VSLM.

Vitires, Vitirinus or Viterineus was a local deity, to whom several inscriptions have been found along the line of Hadrian's Wall. A horse is rudely carved on the side of the altar. *Ala Milliaria* or *Millenaria* is supposed to denote a squadron of double the usual number, which was 500. Found at the Roman Station *Magna* on the Wall, and presented by Edwin Smith, Esq.

No. XXIII. A fragment of a tablet which recorded the restoration of a temple, dedicated to Hercules, probably by one Titus Perpetuus. All that remains of the inscription, which is remarkable for departing, with one other recorded inscription, from the usual orthography of the Roman station, is the following :

HERCVL....
T· PERPET...
AETER..
EBVR..
RES

No. XXIV. A fragment of a Roman dedicatory tablet. The edifice to which it was affixed appears to have been dedicated to the Deities of Augustus, and to a goddess whose name or title is lost. Of the name of the person who erected the temple, the termination SIVS only remains.

NVMINIB AVG ET DEAE IOV...
SIVS AEDEM PRO PARTE D...

This fragment was found with the preceding, in excavating for a cellar in Ousegate, not far from the S. E. angle of the wall of the Roman Station.

No. XXV. Fragments of monumental or other tablets, the inscriptions on which are too imperfect to indicate their original appropriation.

No. XXVI. Part of a drain found on the site of the office of the Yorkshire Insurance Company, amongst the foundations of buildings supposed to have been attached to the gateway near the River, in the south-western wall of the Roman Station. This fragment is an interesting specimen of Roman Sewerage, and at the same time illustrates the Roman method of constructing walls by alternate courses of brick and stone.—*Presented by the Directors of the Insurance Company.*

No. XXVII. A Roman tomb of a singular and remarkable character, composed of ten large slabs of grit stone; discovered in the year 1848, not far from the entrance through the city wall to the Railway Station. It contained the remains of a body which had been placed in a coffin of wood, and covered with lime. The coffin had almost entirely perished; but the lime remained, exhibiting a cast of the body over which it had been poured. This cast is deposited in the upper room of the Hospitium.—*Presented by the Directors of the York and Newcastle Railway.*

No. XXVIII. A tile tomb discovered in the year 1833, near ringhouses, on the road to Tadcaster, formed of roof tiles and large tiles, which bear the impress of the VIth Legion; erected, it is probable, over the ashes of a soldier of that legion. No

urn or vessel of any kind, or coins of any description were found in it : nothing but a layer of the remains of a funeral pile, consisting of charcoal and bones, about six inches in thickness, with several iron nails.

No. XXIX. A tomb of the same kind, but of smaller dimensions ; said to have been found not far from the city walls, near the entrance of the railways. It was probably the tomb of a soldier of the Ninth Legion, the tiles being stamped LEG IX.

No. XXX. Cast of a Roman altar, found at Adel near Leeds, inscribed,

DEAE
BRIG

....

which should probably be read DEAE BRIGANTIAE "To the Goddess Brigantia."—*Presented by the Rev. G. Lewthwaite.*

No. XXXI. Part of what appears to have been a small altar, found at Borrow Ash in Derbyshire. It is very uncertain whether it be of the Roman or the Saxon era.—*Presented by the Rev. W. Hey.*

2. ANGLO-SAXON.

Although the Saxons had possession of York during more than 300 years, and undoubtedly added greatly to the extent of the Roman-British city, yet few remains of Saxon York have been discovered. Their domestic buildings may have been generally constructed of timber, but their public, and especially their ecclesiastical edifices were built of more durable materials. The first Christian church indeed hastily erected by Edwin in the beginning of the sixth century, was of wood ; but it very soon gave place to one of stone ; and about the end of the eighth century this was rebuilt and enlarged by Archbishop Albert, of whose magnificent structure, portions, as it is supposed by some, may be seen in the crypt beneath the choir the present Minster. It appears from Domesday that at time of the Norman conquest there were in York no fewer than nine parochial churches : but in these, as they exist at present

no traces of Saxon workmanship are left. The tower of another church (St. Mary, Bishophill Junior) not mentioned in Domesday has been referred to the Saxon era; but it has most probably been constructed by later hands of Saxon and even of Roman materials. A recent breach in the city rampart near the Railway station brought to light a portion of the fortifications of Eoferwic: the searching eye of an Antiquary may detect tomb-stones, capitals and other fragments of Saxon work built into the walls of our mediæval churches; and an excavator may occasionally turn up a relic of Saxon times, yet the memorials of their long occupation of our ancient city left by the Saxons are far less numerous and important than might have been expected.

No. 1. Fragment of a monumental stone found in St. Leonard's Place, near the site of the ancient Hospital of St. Peter, having the following imperfect inscription :

...
ADM-
MORI
AM
SCO
....

which may be read thus, AD MEMORIAM SANctorum . .

No. 2. A fragment exhibiting a kind of fretted work, and an animal supposed to represent a dragon.

No. 3. A portion of a Saxon Cross or pillar, found with several rude wooden coffins and some other Saxon remains in excavating for the New Market or Parliament Street. It is ornamented on three sides with the usual Saxon interlaced ribbon, within a bead moulding. The fourth side being plain appears to indicate that it had been placed against a wall.

No. 4. A more curiously ornamented stone, found in the excavations preparatory to the building of St. Leonard's Place, near the site of the Hospital of St. Peter. It is apparently, like the preceding, the fragment of a Saxon Cross or pillar,

having the figure of two grotesque animals implicated in the slender spirally-disposed branches of a tree or shrub on one side, and common Saxon ornaments on the other sides.

No. 5. A coped and curiously ornamented lid of a Saxon coffin, found buried close to the South wall of what had been the Nave of the church of St. Dionis in Walmgate. The sculpture is so much defaced as to render it difficult, if not impossible, to trace the whole of the original design. On one side of the coping, near the centre, in the midst of much interlacing, the figure of a bird may be perceived with the body of a reptile, or a part of the interlacing in its beak; and on the left of it, the head of some animal biting a sword. On the other side, two animals resembling bears, standing on their hind legs; two groups of monsters; a representation of the wolf and twins (the well known reverse of some of the later coins of the Romans) and a human figure standing near them. A spiral, cord-like moulding runs along the ridge and the sides, forming the angle of the coping at each end.

No. 6. An imperfect lid of a Saxon coffin, exhibiting in two compartments extending its whole length, the common interlacing ornament, formed not of the usual ribbon pattern, but of the convolutions of the bodies of two, or probably of four winged serpents. This also was found buried in the church yard of St. Dionis.

No. 7. Two lids of Saxon coffins, found in the excavations preparatory to the building of Parliament Street.

3. ANGLO-NORMAN.

Under this head are comprised a few fragmentary specimens of the ornaments that characterised the style of architecture usually denominated Norman, or Anglo-Norman, and which prevailed in this country from about the end of the eleventh to the beginning of the thirteenth century. These are chiefly such as have been found amongst the ruins of the Abbey of St. Mai. Interesting examples of the same period may be seen in the

crypt of the Minster, and in some of the Parochial Churches. Neither this nor any other of the subsequent styles of Church Architecture, by which our ecclesiastical buildings between the Conquest and the Reformation have been distinguished, belong to a period of time that can be distinctly marked by precise dates ; they passed gradually one into the other. Thus the earliest Norman exhibits much of the character of the Saxon, while the later Norman in its characteristic ornaments approaches the lightness and elegance of the early English style.

No. 1. Two capitals belonging to the first church, founded by William Rufus, and built by Stephen, the first Abbot.

No. 2. Two capitals of later Norman work ; probably of the early part of the thirteenth century.

No. 3. Portions of the mouldings of the arch of the doorway at the entrance to St. William's Chapel, which stood at the South-west end of the old bridge over the Ouse.

No. 4. Other mouldings, pier-stones and capitals of Anglo-Norman work, which, it is probable, formed part of the ornaments of the Chapter-House of the Abbey.

No. 5. Fragments of Norman work, discovered amongst the foundations of a house in Micklegate, nearly opposite to the gateway of the ancient Benedictine or Holy Trinity Priory ; to the church of which, rebuilt soon after the Conquest, they may have belonged.—*Presented by Mr. Pulleyn.*

No. 6. Fragment of a sepulchral slab supposed to have belonged to the tomb or grave of Robert de Harpham, who was Abbot in the latter part of the twelfth century.

No. 7. A cast from a Saxon or early Norman cross in Adel Church, near Leeds.—*Presented, with the following casts, by the Rev. G. Lewthwaite.*

No. 8. Casts from the corbel table of Adel Church, near Leeds.

No. 9. Two casts from capitals in Adel Church ; one representing a Sagittarius attacking a Dragon ; the other a man on horse-back attacking a lion.

4. MEDIEVAL OR ENGLISH.

Under this head are comprised all those remains which belong to the three successive styles of English ecclesiastical architecture, commonly denominated the Pointed, the Decorated and the Perpendicular. But as in the arrangement of them it was not convenient to follow this order, it was thought best to include them all under one general designation. They are almost exclusively specimens of the Decorated style, and with some few exceptions, belonged to the Abbey Church built by Abbot Simon de Warwick, in the latter half of the thirteenth century, and to other buildings of the monastery of the same or of a later date.

No. 1. An imperfect sepulchral slab, having only a part of the upright limb of an incised cross on four steps, and the following portion of an inscription in incised letters filled with lead.

....ME:RE:GIST:ICI:ANNAIS:REFV:LE FILG:PERIS...

No. 2. Fragments of three sepulchral slabs, with incised crosses of different patterns, found buried in the church yard of St. Dionis, Walmgate.

No. 3. Fragments of sepulchral slabs, found among the ruins of the Abbey, too imperfect to indicate of whom they were the memorials, but interesting as exhibiting various forms of incised letters.

No. 4. Fragment of an arch-moulding, belonging, probably, to a door-way in the church. The group of figures seems designed to represent two persons attending upon an aged person. The history or legend to which, no doubt, this sculpture relates is not known.

No. 5. A piscina or ornamented stone basin used by the priests in washing their hands during the performance of divine worship. It may have been placed near some altar in the Abbey Church.

No. 6. Part of the capital belonging to one of the clustered

columns at the entrance to the vestibule of the Chapter house, from the cloister.

No. 7. The top of a pediment remarkable for its being abruptly terminated by the moulding.

No. 8. Finials found in the ruins of the Abbey, which appear to be portions of the exterior ornaments of the Church.

No. 9. One of the bosses or vaulting-knots found in the room supposed to have been the Common room of the Monastery, marked F in the ground plan. It represents a monk playing upon some stringed musical instrument.

No. 10. Fragments of two figures representing the coronation of the Virgin Mary. The size of the figures and the bold character of the sculpture appear to indicate that they were placed on some part of the exterior of the Abbey.

No. 11. A centre boss or vaulting-knot found in the room marked F, to which it originally belonged. It represents emblematically, by the figure of a lamb holding a cross, in the midst of maple foliage, the Saviour of the world, emphatically called in Scripture, "the lamb of God." A staple and ring are inserted, from which a lamp was, without doubt, suspended.

No. 12. A specimen of the lower walling and of the buttresses in the cloister of the Monastery, removed from its place on the North-east side of the cloister, near the vestibule of the Chapter-house.

No. 13. Two bosses, one ornamented with beautiful unknown foliage, the other with leaves of the oak.

No. 14. A mutilated statue of Maria Salome, the wife of Zebedee, and mother of St. James and St. John.

No. 15. A middle sized boss, representing the leaves and fruit of the thorn, with birds feeding on the fruit, an archer, and some monster animal.

No. 16. A small boss, having a human face surrounded with the foliage and fruit of the vine.

No. 17. Two bosses composed of leaves of the maple.

No. 18. Two bosses, the one formed of the leaves and fruit of the oak : the other of four leaves of the vine.

No. 19. A mutilated statue of the Virgin and child ; somewhat similar to the device of the Seal of the Abbey.

No. 20. Two bosses, one adorned with the conventional *Herba benedicta* : the other a fragment, with the vine and its fruit.

No. 21. Another of the beautiful centre bosses found in the room F, representing the Virgin Mary in the midst of vine-branches.

No. 22. Another vaulting-knot from the same room, composed of four leaves.

No. 23. Another vaulting-knot formed of one leaf, very gracefully displayed.

No. 24. Another representing two marine monsters biting each other.

No. 25. A small mutilated military effigy in chain armour, with a surcoat, found near the innermost of the walls of the Abbey built parallel with the river.

No. 26. A cast from a crucifix, which was found some years ago in the ruins of a small chapel on the South-east side of Sherburn Church, and taken by a churchwarden to Steeton Hall, at South Milford, where he lived. The parishioners resented this ; and after much contention it was determined that it should be divided between the Church and the Hall ; it was consequently sawn vertically in half. On the half in the Church are the figures of the Saviour, the Virgin, and St. John ; and on medallions at the extremities of the cross are the seamless coat and the dice, in the centre ; the sword and lantern, on one side, and the purse or bag of money, on the other. The half at Steeton Hall has the same figures, but the medallions differ ; that on the centre contains the heart, hands and feet ; on one side are the reed and sponge ; on the other the hammer, nails and pincers ; and on the end of one arm of the cross a rude representation of an ear. The date of the original is supposed to be towards the end of the fifteenth century.—*Presented by G. F. Jones, Esq.*

No. 27. Part of a sepulchral slab, found buried in the church-yard of St. Dionis, bearing the head and greater portion of the shaft of a cross flory, incised. On one side of the shaft is the figure of a three legged caldron or melting pot, and on the other of a bell; denoting that the person over whose remains the slab was placed had been a bell-founder.

No. 28. These elaborately carved remains formed no part of the Abbey Church or Monastery of St. Mary; nor is it certainly known to what religious edifice they did originally belong. They were found in the year 1835, buried on the premises of the late Mr. Swineard, surgeon, in Precentor's Court, near the western front of the Minster, and presented by him to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. They are, most probably, a portion of those of which Mr. Ralph Thoresby in his *Ducatus Leodiensis* speaks as having been "of late" (that is in the beginning of the last century) "discovered inclosed between two walls, in a private house in the neighbourhood of the Minster, and sold by parcels to statuaries and others for common use." He himself obtained a portion, he tells us, "with which he covered an alcove in his garden formed of Roman monuments;" where, Dr. Whitaker says, it was remaining so lately as 1757. Thoresby supposed that these very beautiful carvings had belonged to a shrine in the Lady Chapel at York Minster, which Archbishop Thoresby adorned with images of excellent workmanship, and which was destroyed at the Reformation. But the style and character of these remains are clearly of a later age than that of Archbishop Thoresby. They appear to have belonged to a magnificent shrine; and such a shrine may have been erected behind the High Altar in what is usually denominated the Lady Chapel; it may have been one of those which Henry VIII., during his visit to York in the year 1541, ordered to be taken down. Wherever it may have been placed, and whenever removed, large portions of it appear to have been collected and carefully concealed in his private residence by some one who hoped the

time would come when it might be set up again in its original beauty, in its proper place.

No. 29. Another portion of one of the niches of this shrine, recently removed from the north-east side of the exterior of Clifford's tower, to which it had been long affixed.—*Presented by the High Sheriff and Magistrates of the County.*

Smaller fragments may be seen inserted as ornaments in the walls of houses in York.

No. 30. A monumental effigy of a Crusader, in chain armour. The monument does not appear to have been erected in the church of the Abbey; nor is its original locality known. During a long period the effigy was a boundary mark of the parish of St. Margaret, in Walmgate; being placed, half buried in the ground, against a wall in Newtgate-lane. Hence it might be conjectured that it was originally in the church of that parish, and there suffered to fall into decay. But perhaps the monument or the effigy was transferred thither, together with the curious Norman porch, from the church of the Hospital of St. Nicholas without Walmgate Bar, at the dissolution of that religious establishment. From the arms on the shield it appears that the knight here represented was one of the family of Latimer. On the recent widening of Newtgate-lane for the purpose of forming a new street, the effigy was removed to the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society.—*Presented by the City Commissioners.*

No. 31. A mutilated effigy which during a long period was placed, with the lower half buried in the ground, at the end of the village of Clifton near York, by the side of the turnpike road leading to Easingwold. It is supposed to be the effigy of a Crusader, but it is too much defaced to afford the slightest indication of the knight it was intended to represent.—*Presented by D. Russell, Esq.*

No. 32. A fragment of a stone in which are cut circular holes $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in depth. In appearance to have been of a rectangular form, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in depth, and

have contained nine such holes, the use of which cannot be ascertained.

No. 33. A curious circular stone 10 inches in diameter and 4 inches in depth, on which are cut certain geometrical figures; the spaces between the lines of the figures being chiseled out. It probably had some symbolical meaning.

No. 34. A fragment of a terra-cotta moulding, found among the ruins of the Abbey.

No. 35. A small sculptured figure of a cat, in chalk, found in excavating the site of a hospital dedicated to St. Giles in Beverley. It has been supposed to be an idolatrous relic of the Knights Templars, who were charged, probably without reason, with worshipping a cat. The Templars had no establishment in Beverley: the Hospitallers of St. John had a commandery there.—*Presented by Dr. Hull, of Beverley.*

No. 36. An antique sun-dial formed of three concave surfaces. The gnomon, which was placed in the middle concavity, has been destroyed.—*Presented by Mr. Shepherd, of Craike.*

No. 37. This large sepulchral slab was recently found at the western end of the Hospitium, amongst the foundations of some buildings, of a date later than the dissolution of the Abbey, from the church or cloister of which it had probably been removed. It bears an incised cross flory, and an inscription in the writing character of the beginning of the fifteenth century, which may be read thus:

Hic jacent fratres Willielmus magister et dominus Johannes Hewyk capellanus, quondam filii Johannis et Agnes Hewyk.

Beneath the inscription appear the incised outlines of the busts of these brothers, one on each side of the shaft of the cross, with the hands raised on the breast, in the attitude of votion.

No. 38. An arch found in the excavations for St. Leonard's ace, lying with the stones arranged in their proper order as they now appear, the key stone only, which is here supplied, being wanting. It was, probably, one of the arches of the

church of the Hospital of St. Leonard.—*Presented by the City Commissioners.*

No. 39. This imperfect Norman arch, necessarily placed amongst remains of a later age, formed part of the beautiful portal of the Chapter house of St. Mary's Abbey. It appears to have been composed of three varied and richly carved mouldings, and obtusely pointed. One of the piers from which the arch sprung, is still remaining in its original situation, but without its capital.

No. 40. These seven sculptures are a portion of a series which, it is probable, adorned some part of the interior of the Abbey Church built by Simon de Warwick. They were discovered in the south aisle of the nave of the church, at the depth of about eight feet, lying with the faces downward, under a mass of stones composed chiefly of the tracery work of the windows of the church cemented together with the mortar used in building the palace of the Lord-Presidents. The drapery of all had been painted and gilded; but the colours and the gilding soon faded upon being exposed to the light and the air. Of these seven statues, so carefully concealed by some one whose good taste and feeling had not been overpowered by religious zeal, three are manifestly designed to represent aged Jews, the remaining four, supposing those which are headless to have been similar to that which is perfect, have nothing of a Jewish character, and are youthful in their appearance. Of how many statues the series, when complete, consisted, cannot now be known. Some may have been wantonly destroyed; some were certainly carried away. One of these (No. 41) having long formed part of the arch of the bridge at Clifton, has recently been removed, and restored, in a sadly weather-worn state, to its fellows; and two others undoubtedly belonging the series, after having long served as coping stones to the wall of the church-yard of St. Lawrence without Walmgate Bar, are now to be seen fixed against the wall of the church, one on each side of the north-doorway. Such a series must have h

some meaning, historical, legendary, or emblematical. Imperfect as the series is, enough perhaps is left to indicate what it may have been designed to represent. Of the three Jewish figures one is evidently a representation of Moses. It bears his usual emblems, the two tables of stone, the rod with the serpent, and the horns (or rays) on his forehead. The two other Jewish figures have nothing to mark their designation. Of the two figures in the church-yard of St. Lawrence, one is that of St. John the Baptist, with his distinguishing emblem of the Holy Lamb on his arm. Supposing that there were originally no more than three Jewish figures in the series, the introduction of St. John the Baptist appears to offer the clue to the interpretation of the whole. Moses may be supposed to be emblematical of "the Law;" the two other Jewish figures may represent "the Prophets;" the more youthful figures, "the Apostles or preachers of the Gospel," the newer or younger dispensation. The statue of the Baptist being placed between these and the former, the whole series would artistically represent the words of our Lord as recorded by the Evangelist Luke. "The Law and the Prophets were until John, since that time the Kingdom of God is preached."—Ch. xvi. 16.

It is much to be regretted that the statues now in the church-yard of St. Lawrence should be separated from the other remains of the series of which they were originally a part, and placed on the sides of a Norman portal with which they have no proper connection, where they have no meaning, excite no particular interest, are seen by few, and are exposed to still further injury from the weather.

No. 42. Part of a large sepulchral slab, removed from Christ Church, when a portion of the church was taken down. It bears the figures of a male and female, incised, and a fragment of an inscription, from which nothing can be ascertained respecting the persons whose memory it was designed to perpetuate, except that the christian name of the female was *largeria*. It belongs probably to the sixteenth century.

No. 43. A tablet which had been built into the wall of the house which till lately stood at the corner of St. Saviourgate and Colliergate, bearing the following inscription :

" Here stood the image of Yorke and remened in the year of our Lord God A.M.VC.I. unto the Common Hall in the time of the mairalty of John Stockdale."

The image is supposed to have been that of Ebraucus, whom Geoffrey of Monmouth imagined to have been the founder of York.—*Presented by O. Allen, Esq.*

III.

ANTIQUITIES IN THE UPPER ROOM OF THE HOSPITIUM.

The Antiquities deposited in this room are of a very miscellaneous character : Egyptian, British, Roman, Romano-British, Romano-Gaulish, Anglo-Saxon and Mediæval. The greater part of the Roman, Romano-British, and Romano-Gaulish have been found in York and the neighbourhood ; the British and the Anglo-Saxon are chiefly from barrows or tumuli in the eastern division of the county.

1. EGYPTIAN.

CASE A.—No. 1. A sun-dried brick from Thebes in Upper Egypt. It has been impressed with a stamp bearing the disk, crenellated parallelogram and scarabæus which formed the titular shield of Thothmes III. To these are added the characters which denote " chief priest." Extensive erections in brick were carried on during the reign of this monarch, (the fifth of the eighteenth dynasty) who lived probably in the 16th century B. C. In a tomb at Thebes, bearing the name of " Roschere Superintendent of the great buildings" under Thothmes III., is found a representation of brick-making. The men who ar

employed in it exhibit in complexion and physiognomy a remarkable resemblance to the Jews.—*Presented by the Rev. W. L. Palmes.*

No. 2. Pieces of painted stucco from Thebes.—*Presented by Col. Vernon Harcourt*, from whom, when no other donor is specified, the objects of Egyptian antiquity have been received.

No. 3. A sun-dried brick, similar to No. 1, but without any impression.

No. 4. A fragment of Egyptian sculpture. The manner of its execution has been called *intaglio rilevato*, the outline of the figure being sunk, so as to give the whole the appearance of being in relief, though no part projects above the surface of the stone.

No. 5. A plinth of serpentine, which has supported a statue of the same material, only the feet of which remain. There has been an inscription on the edge in hieroglyphics, but no more is legible than the character for "Lord" and the letters A OU.

No. 6. A representation, in stone, of the plumes and disk of Ptah, the chief god of Memphis, whom the Greeks identified with their own Hephaistos.

No. 7. A bronze figure of Osiris, holding in the right hand the curved staff or lituus, in the left the scourge or flail.

No. 8. A female figure, probably a divine personage, who cannot be identified from the absence of all attributes. From the style it appears to belong to the Greek or Roman times.

No. 9. Osiris, with the same attributes as No. 2.

No. 10. The plumes of Ammon, the chief god of Thebes, whom the Greeks called the Theban Zeus. In stone.

No. 11 and 12. The symbolical eye of Osiris or Horus in ue porcelain.

No. 13. The same in cornelian.

No. 14. The hawk-headed god called the elder Horus or ar-oe-ri, represented in the form of a mummy. He is supposed to be a symbol of the sun, to whom the hawk was dedicated from the brilliancy of his eye.

No. 15. The head of the same divinity.

No. 16. Ptah-Socari, the bow-legged and pygmy god of Memphis, whose form excited the contempt of Cambyses. These images are particularly common in the mummy-pits of Saccara, which is supposed to have derived its name from Socari. On the head is a scarabæus, which was the emblem of this god. This figure has sometimes been called Typhon, the Evil Principle and enemy of Osiris.

No. 17 and 18. Representations of the Key, the emblem of life, called *Tau*, or *Cruz ansata*.

No. 19. A triad, consisting of Nephthys, the youthful Horus and Isis. Nephthys has on her head the hieroglyphical character for *abode*, surmounted by a basket, supposed to indicate her office as Proserpine, in Amenthe, the Egyptian Hades. Horus has his hair gathered in a plaited lock, and falling on the shoulder—the characteristic of princes of the blood on Egyptian monuments. Isis has her usual distinction, a throne on her head.

No. 20. Kneph, Cnuphis or Noum, the ram-headed god of Thebes, often confounded with Ammon. He has on his knees the ostrich-feather which (or the *tau*) is usually seen on the knees of gods, in a sitting posture.

No. 21. A seal of blue porcelain, bearing the phonetic name of Amenoph (III.) with two additional characters which distinguish his shield from those of the other kings of the same name. The reverse, of which an impression is given below, is a rude representation of an ibex, with reflexed horn, kneeling. Amenophis III. is the Memnon of the Greeks, and his name appears on the colossal statues in the plain of Thebes, but this seal may not be a contemporaneous work, since he was the object of posthumous veneration, and a priesthood devoted to his honour continued to the time of the Ptolemies.

No. 22. A scarabæus of serpentine. This animal is a symbol of various gods, but belonged more especially to the Sun under the name of *Tore*. Representations of it, in every variety

of material, are found with the mummies, having been placed on various parts of the body. The under side, of which an impression is given, contains an inscription, probably an extract from the Ritual of the Dead, consisting of formulary prayers for the deceased.

Nos. 23—28. Scarabæi, in stone and porcelain. No. 23 has the body of a beetle and the head of a hawk, indicating its relation to the Sun. No. 25 has striated elytra. No. 26 has been a seal ring* and is inscribed "Ammon Ra, Lord," with an unopened flower-bud of the lotus. Nos. 27 and 28 have also been seals. No. 28 exhibits the sacred serpent, *Uræus* or basilisk erect with a lute, the emblem of good, together representing Agathodæmon, the good genius. No. 29 has the hawk and disk of the elder Horus. Those which were not used as seals, were intended to be strung on the necklaces with which the mummies were decorated. They may also have been worn as amulets or ornaments during life, and placed after death with the embalmed body.

No. 31. Head of the goddess Athor, with the ears of a cow, the animal specially consecrated to her. The Greeks called her Aphrodite, but she has little resemblance to that divinity, and appears rather to have represented the region of the West, and thence the darkness. Nos. 32, 33, 35, and 36, are representations in stone of the heart-shaped vase which, in the judgment-scene before Osiris, is symbolical of the moral qualities of the deceased, and is weighed against the image of Truth. No. 34 resembles an ornament called the funeral cone, which is placed on the heads of mummies, and sometimes of mourners in processions.

No. 37. A figure in blue porcelain, representing Osiris. As was the judge of the fate of the deceased, and presided over the invisible world, the mummy was made to resemble him in outward form, and his favour was supposed to be conciliated

* According to Plutarch and Ælian, soldiers wore signets with the Scarabæus, an emblem of manly valour, there being no females in the species.

by placing images with his attributes within and about it. They are of various material, precious metals, stone, clay and wood, (see No. 53,) but the most common is a coarse glazed porcelain. This figure bears in each hand a hoe, an emblem of agriculture, the invention of which was attributed to Osiris ; others have the flail and curved staff. These emblems may also have a mystical reference to the supposed occupations of the deceased in the Elysian Fields. Nos. 38 and 39 are figures of the same kind. No. 40 is a cynocephalus, and 41 probably the same. No. 42 is an image of Ptah-Socari, see No. 16.—*The objects on this and the next card were presented by G. Boyne, Esq.*

No. 43. A necklace of porcelain beads, such as are often found on the mummies. It may also have been an ornament of the deceased, deposited in the tomb.

No. 44. A portion of a bracelet of similar beads. The remaining objects on this card were brought from Egypt, and most of them are no doubt Egyptian, but they do not call for special description.

No. 45. Representations of an eye, in coloured glass, fixed on marble, probably intended to be placed in the head of a statue. •

No. 46. Cover of the Mummy placed below. It is of the wood of the Cedar of Lebanon. Down the front is an inscription, nearly the same as that on the mummy. On the lowest shelf is the hollow part exhibiting the goddess *Netpe*, called by the Greeks *Rhea*. Over her head is her name written phonetically (NTP) ; her arms are expanded on either side, as if to receive the mummy, and over the palm of each hand is suspended the emblem of life, the *Cruz ansata*. The same goddess protected man in his infancy and received him at death. The mummy had two exterior cases ; the outermost was left behind, in consequence of the difficulty of conveying ; across the Desert to Suez.

The immediate covering of the mummy is composed of ma

folds of linen, gummed together so as to equal wood in hardness. The mask is of a deep red-brown colour, as usual in mummies of the male sex, females being of a greenish yellow. On the breast between the depending ends of the mask is a sitting figure of the goddess of truth, and below this a hawk with a disk and spreading wings, and the god Kneph or Noum, (see No. 20,) with the uræus and solar disk between the horns. Below this again are the plumes and disk of Ammon (see No. 10). A vertical band contains the hieroglyphical inscription, which declares that the deceased, PENPIEI, was a door keeper of the abode of Ammon in Thebes. Like all mummies it is dedicated to Osiris, who is styled "Pethempamenthes (Ruler of Amenthe) and Lord of Abydos," a town in Upper Egypt especially sacred to him. Near the bottom of the vertical band are two representations of mummies, having the lion's head, which characterizes the goddess Pasht, Bubastis, the Artemis of the Greeks. The space on each side of the inscription is divided into three compartments, separated by horizontal bands. On the right side in the uppermost compartment is an altar with vegetable offerings placed before Osiris, whose face is painted black. Behind him stand a female figure with the funeral cone, and the god Horus. An uræus, crowned with the conical white cap which represents the sovereignty of Upper Egypt, erects itself before him. On the other side is an uræus, crowned with the red diadem of Lower Egypt. Behind Osiris stands Thoth, the registrar of his sentence in the Judgement, with the head of a cynocephalus; and Anubis, the conductor of the shades to Amenthe, with the head of a jackal, often mistaken for a dog.

On the right side of the second compartment is a figure with spread wings and a disk and feather; above is the eye of Osiris. A ram, the emblem of Kneph, and a scarabæus are erected on standards. The same figure is repeated in the left side, with an ibis the emblem of Thoth, and a jackal, the emblem of Anubis, on standards.

No. 47. The mummy of a Cat.
No. 48. The mummy of an Ibis from Thebes.—*Presented by Lord Claude Hamilton.*
No. 49. Three Balsamaria of oriental alabaster.
No. 50. A vase of serpentine.
No. 51. A vase of oriental alabaster, the cover having the form of a human head.
No. 52. A similar cover of a vase of clay.
No. 53. Figures of Osiris in various materials, corresponding with that described under No. 37.
No. 54. A lamp of clay, brought from Egypt by the late Mr. Salt.

2. BRITISH, ROMAN OR ROMANO-BRITISH, ROMANO-GAULISH.

Case B. This case contains specimens of British, and Romano-British fictile ware. The British are of comparatively rude workmanship, being formed by the hand without the aid of the wheel or lathe; and being merely sunbaked, are very

fragile. They are found chiefly in barrows, with the ashes of the dead deposited in them. The specimens marked B, in this case, are British.

No. 1. A British cinerary urn found in the centre of a barrow at Bishop Burton, near Beverley, about two feet below the surface of the adjoining ground, with the mouth upwards, and closely filled with earth above the ashes. Near the urn a collection of bones was found, imperfectly burnt, and too large to be placed in the urn.—*Presented by Dr. Hull, of Beverley.*

The other British vases, though of a smaller size, have also, probably, been cinerary urns.

The other specimens of fictile ware in this case are all Romano-British, the work of Roman potters settled in Britain; and from the large remains of this ware, which are found wherever a Roman station has been fixed, it is evident that numerous manufactories must have been established. A few vestiges of Roman potteries are supposed to have been traced in the neighbourhood of York: undoubted remains of kilns have been discovered in Staffordshire, in the district to which, in modern times, science and art have given such just celebrity: in Oxfordshire also and in various other parts of Britain. But the most extensive and remarkable remains of Roman potteries have been found in Northamptonshire, in the neighbourhood of the ancient Roman station Durobrivis (now Castor near Peterborough). On the banks of the Nen and its tributaries, the late Mr. Artis traced through the extent of twenty miles, the kilns and works of Roman potters, in which he computed that no less than 2000 hands may have been employed. Similar works have been discovered the banks and along the creeks of the Medway, and in other parts of Kent. From these extensive manufactories, it is probable, the Roman stations throughout Britain were chiefly supplied.

No. 1. A cinerary urn, containing fragments of bones and

ashes, found near the Mount, without Micklegate Bar. The bluish-black colour of this and of several other vessels exhibited in this case is not the natural colour of the clay, but the effect, as the late Mr. Artis ascertained, of their being baked in what he denominated "smother-kilns," or kilns so constructed that the fire was suffocated by the smoke of vegetable substances, when the contents of the kiln had acquired a sufficient degree of heat to insure uniformity of colour. The larger vessels in this case have also been cinerary urns.

No. 2. An olla, pot, or jar, which may have been a cinerary urn; or used for various domestic purposes. Vessels of this form are often furnished with lids of the same material.

No. 3. An ampulla of dark-clay, having two handles, found, with numerous fragments of pottery, at Scoreby, near York, on the banks of the Derwent between Kexby and Stamford Bridge, not far, it is probable, from the Roman station Derwentio.—*Presented by John Wood, Esq.*

No. 4. An ampulla, or bottle; used, it is thought, at table for holding wine or water, or for other purposes. It was often furnished with a handle, as No. 5, or with two handles, as No. 6.

No. 7. An ampulla, with an aperture in the side, which, it is evident, was purposely formed.

No. 8. An ampulla, beautifully marked.

No. 9. A vessel of red-clay, of an unusual form, having the neck bent at nearly a right-angle to the body of the vessel.

No. 10. A small cup-shaped vessel. Vessels of this description, varying in size and pattern, as may be seen in the specimens exhibited in this case, may have served various purposes; but they are commonly found in tombs, together with cinerary urns. They are generally supposed to have contained liquids, honey and other things, which were thought be acceptable to the manes of the departed.

No. 11. A bowl or cup of a bright red colour, but of common earthenware. The colour has probably been imparted by high baking.

No. 12. A small jar, ornamented with scrolls in vermillion.

No. 13. A small vessel of blue clay furnished with a spout.

No. 14. A vessel of a light coloured clay, covered with a dark glaze and indented on the sides: the indentings were formed when the vessel was in a pliable state, soon after its removal from the lathe.

No. 15. A vessel of the same ware having an ornament between the indentations, formed as Mr. Artis supposed, by a slip of the same body upon which the potter pressed his thumb, or a round mounted instrument.

No. 16. A vessel of similar ware, ornamented with an elegant yellow scroll.

No. 17. A small vase or cup, ornamented with a hunting subject. Such ornaments were laid on, according to Mr. Artis, by means of sharp and blunt skewer-instruments after the vessel had been thrown on the wheel: the vessel was then dipped in the glaze and placed in the kiln. Vessels of this description appear to have been manufactured very extensively if not exclusively in the potteries of the Durobrivian district.

No. 18. Fragments of the same manufacture, of various patterns.

No. 19. A small bowl or cup, of a light coloured ware covered with a thick black glaze.

No. 20. Fragment of a beautiful small bowl or cup of a red clay, internally covered with a glaze of deeper red, resembling that of Samian ware, and externally ornamented with a double border, and with circles and stars, covered with a black or dark glaze.

No. 21. An earthen vessel of a singular construction, consisting of three small bowls or cups joined together in a triangular form; two of them communicating with each other by a lateral opening, and each of them by a similar opening with the third, which has a similar outlet downwards through the stem. It is not known to what use this vessel was applied.

No. 22. Fragment of a similar vessel, of dark clay.

No. 23. This small rudely framed vessel was found at Boston, on the Wharfe, about 3 miles from Tadcaster (the Roman station *Calcaria*), in the year 1848, in digging for the foundations of a house. It contained about 200 Roman silver coins, many of them belonging to the Consular and Family series, much worn; the rest to the series of imperial denarii; the latest being coins of Hadrian, in good preservation; during whose reign, it is probable, the treasure was concealed.

No. 24. This vessel also, found in the year 1840, near the line of the York and Newcastle Railway, on the site of the house erected for the residence of the secretary, contained upwards of 200 Roman silver coins, now in the possession of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. Five of them are of the Consular or Family series, much worn and illegible; eighteen are denarii of some of the early emperors; the rest range from Septimius Severus to M. Jul. Philippus. Many belonging to the later emperors appear to have been cast in moulds, and not to have been in circulation.

No. 25. A vessel of dark clay having two small ears, apparently intended to admit a cord on which it might be slung.

Case C. This and the four next cases contain fragments and a few entire vessels of the ancient and beautiful fictile ware usually called *SAMIAN*, from the Greek island Samos, where a manufactory of such ware was established at a very early period. It is distinguished by its compact texture, and its red or coral colour glaze. It was held in great esteem by the Romans, and extensively used by them at table, and for various other domestic purposes. The manufactory of such ware was not confined to Samos. It extended to Italy, Spain, and Gaul, whence, it is highly probable, and especially from Gaul, it was imported into Britain. That it was not manufactured in Britain, although fragments of it abound in every station occupied by the Romans, is justly inferred from the fact that not a single specimen of this ware has been found in any of the

numerous kilns of Roman-British potters which have been discovered in this island.

This ware is of two kinds, embossed and plain. The former are commonly in the shape of bowls, or drinking cups, of various sizes. They are generally ornamented with a festoon and tassel border, and below that, with elegant scrolls of foliage, flowers and fruit, or with a variety of designs, representing divinities and their emblems, sacrificial ceremonies, bacchanalian processions, gladiatorial combats, hunting scenes, and other subjects connected with ancient customs and manners. A careful attention to these ornaments as exhibited on different remains has led to the conclusion that they were stamped consecutively on the vessel after it had been thrown on the wheel; and that several figured stamps or moulds were often used by the potter in completing one design.

The plain or unembossed vessels of this ware, are generally of a smaller size, and of a great variety of form. Some of these are ornamented with a simple ivy-leaf scroll on the rim; and others with a neat pattern, resembling the engine-turned work of modern watch cases.

No. 1. Fragment of a bowl of embossed Samian ware, found in York. It has the usual festoon and tassel border, and below this an elegant scroll of a vine branch, with birds pecking at the fruit.—*Presented by I. Tuke Holmes, Esq.*

No. 2. Fragment of a bowl, ornamented with a military figure and a single vine leaf, in alternate compartments.

No. 3. Fragment of a bowl, adorned with various human figures and representations of wild animals.

No. 4. Fragment exhibiting a scroll of foliage and various animals.

No. 5. Several fragments of embossed Samian ware, having stamped on them the names of the potters: among which are DVOCISI, CEREALIS, COBNERTVS, IANVS, IVLIVS, A·L., &c. This last does not occur in this form in any

list of potters' names hitherto published. It probably denotes LALLVS; as GENITOR in one list appears thus, G·E·N·I·T·O·R.

This case contains many other smaller fragments of embossed Samian ware, exhibiting a great variety of beautiful and interesting designs by which this species of ancient pottery was distinguished. Among these

No. 6 is deserving of particular notice. The ornament on this fragment is remarkable for its high relief and superior execution. The figure, which represents Atys, the Phrygian shepherd and priest of Cybele, with his staff in one hand, and a castanet, apparently, in the other, instead of being stamped on the vessel, has been separately moulded, and then carefully affixed by a graving tool. Specimens of this mode of ornamentation are very rare.*

A perfect vessel of embossed Samian ware is of very rare occurrence, but fragments have been found in great abundance in almost every Roman station. Yet that all descriptions of this pottery were much valued has been justly inferred from the fact of fragments being often met with, neatly rivetted with lead. Examples of this may be seen in case G.

Case D. No. 1. Fragments of a cup-shaped or upright Samian vase, adorned with representations of divinities, each beneath an arch springing from ornamented pillars. In one of these is an image of Diana, with a bow in the left hand, and in the right a fawn.

No. 2. Fragment of a cup-shaped vessel on which are represented various deities, animals, and a vine leaf within a double circle.

No. 3. The figures on this fragment of an embossed Samia cup-shaped vase, appear to be those of Minerva and Victor. Figures of other divinities probably occupied other compartments of the original design.

* See Mr. C. R. Smith on the red glazed ware, in the Journal of the Archæ Association, vol. iv, p. 11.

No. 4. Fragment of another cup on which are represented wild animals ; as the lion, the leopard, &c., single vine leaves, vases, and human figures.

No. 5. Fragment of a similarly shaped vessel, exhibiting a combat of two gladiators, with scrolls of ivy.

The greater part of the smaller fragments in this case belong to vases of the same general form, from the beautiful designs on which, even in their imperfect state, much amusement and instruction may be derived.

Case E. The specimens contained in this case belong to the class of plain Samian ware. They are almost entirely fragments of vessels varying much in size and form, according to the different purposes for which they were designed.

No. 1. A small cup, entire. The fragments arranged near it are portions of similarly shaped cups of different sizes.

No. 2. A small cup, nearly perfect, of a different form. The case contains many fragments of cups of the same shape, but varying much in size.

No. 4. A small cup with single leaf pattern on the rim.

No. 5. A small bowl of the same ware, but of a lighter colour.

No. 6, 7. Dishes of plain Samian ware.

No. 8. A mortarium (mortar), used probably for culinary and other purposes. The surface of the interior is thickly studded with particles of silicious stone or quartz, to aid the process of trituration. The rim is furnished with an ornamented opening, through which mixtures in a liquid state were poured. The case contains several fragments of mortaria.

Case F. The contents of this case, consisting entirely of mere fragments of pottery without form or ornament, present nothing attractive to the eye, yet they are by no means devoid of interest in relation to the history of the potter's art in Roman times.

They are the bottoms of a variety of vessels of the plain Samian ware, across which are stamped the names or marks of nearly 200 potters. These have all been found in York. Similar fragments are met with wherever Roman remains are discovered, not only in this country but also in the south of France and in Germany, bearing in many instances precisely the same impressions of names and marks.

“When we find the same makers’ marks occurring in different countries we are led to conclude, not that the potters changed their residence, but that at some fixed locality they manufactured their goods, which, in the common course of trade, were carried to foreign parts.”* When further we consider that no trace of the manufacture of the ware usually called Samian, has been observed in any of the Roman potters’ kilns in Britain, while we have the most decisive evidence that it was carried on to a considerable extent in Gaul, and that many of the potters’ names found on Samian vessels in Britain are of Gaulish origin, the conclusion seems obvious that such vessels were imported from France and Germany.

Case G. This case contains additional fragments of Samian ware, both embossed and plain. Among these the following may be particularly noticed, as exhibiting patterns of rare occurrence.

No. 1. Portions of a small bowl ornamented with a pattern incised or cut by a graving tool.

No. 2. Smaller fragments of vessels, ornamented in the same manner.

No. 3. Fragment of an ornamented scalloped projecting rim of a vessel, which, with another of a corresponding shape and design on the opposite side, served for handles.

No. 4. Fragments of vessels ornamented with white slips.

No. 5. Part of an overlapping rim of a shallow dish, ornamented with a simple leaf, and leaf stalk.

* *Collectanea Antiqua*, by Mr. C. R. Smith, vol. i, p. 159.

No. 6. Fragment of a small bowl, having the figure of a gladiator between two full blown flowers.

No. 7. Specimens of the mode of rivetting pieces of fractured Samian vessels, with lead.

No. 8. Fragments of bowls shewing specimens of what is usually called the engine-turned pattern.

Case H. This case contains articles of miscellaneous pottery, the principal and the most interesting consisting of lamps; than which no relics of ancient art, it has been observed, are more numerous. Lamps were used not only for domestic purposes, but in funeral solemnities. They were buried with the dead, and sometimes placed by relatives and friends on their tombs. From the situation in which the greater part of this collection was found, it is evident that they are sepulchral lamps. Lamps of terra-cotta are generally plain; but they have occasionally figures on the top in bas relief; and the names of the makers are often stamped on the bottom. They are usually of an oval or of a round form, and those intended for domestic use are furnished with one or more nostrils, according to the number of wicks burned in them.

No. 1. A small plain terra-cotta lamp, found at the depth of ten feet in the burial ground of St. George's, near Fishergate.

No. 2. A small lamp on which is represented a comic mask.

No. 3. A lamp having on the left a figure of a crocodile on which Typhon (it is probable), the evil genius of the Egyptian mythology, is represented as standing. Found at Colchester.—

Presented by E. Whincopp, Esq.

No. 4. A lamp on which is represented a female figure with wreath or chaplet in her hand, near a column, on the top of which is a vase, the proposed reward of a victor in some contest.

No. 5. The upper part of a lamp of black ware, on which is similar representation somewhat better executed.

No. 6. A small round-shaped lamp of red ware.

No. 7. A small boat-shaped lamp of yellow ware.

No. 8. A lamp found in the baths of Titus at Rome, the handle of which appears to have been placed on one side.

No. 9. A lamp with two nostrils.

No. 10. A lamp with three nostrils, found among the remains of the Roman baths, in York.—*Presented by H. P. Cholmeley, Esq.*

No. 11. Two lamp stands of lead.

No. 12. Fragments of three similar stands, of dark clay.

No. 13. Several imperfect rude candlesticks of earthenware.

No. 14. Shallow cups or pateræ of red clay.

Case H a. This case contains a model of the remains of the Roman baths which were discovered in excavating for the railway station; executed by Mr. Baines, sub-curator of the Museum. There are also specimens of the flooring of the baths; two of them composed of lime and shreds of tiles; the third of red sandstone. Other fragments of the former kind, and two leaden pipes belonging to the baths, are placed near this case, on the floor of the room.

Case I. This case contains miscellaneous articles of Roman fictile ware in black, red, and yellow clay; the former, it is probable, the production of the smother kilns of Northamptonshire.

No. 1. The neck of an ampulla ornamented with a female head. Fragments of the same kind were found among the antiquities of Richborough, by Mr. C. R. Smith.

No. 2. Three heads which have belonged to similar vessels.

No. 3. Part of a vessel of light red clay, ornamented with yellow slips.

No. 4. Specimens of a curious class of pottery, supposed to be peculiar to Roman York. No vessels of the same kind have been found in the extensive potteries of Northamptonshire & Kent.

Case K. In this small case are a few specimens of figured terra-cotta tiles, called *Antefixa*; used in ornamenting the exterior of dwelling houses. They are of rude workmanship, but are rarely found among Romano-British remains.

Case K a. See § 4, MEDÆVAL.

Case L. The contents of this case consist chiefly of fragments of white stone-ware mortaria and amphoræ. Mr. Artis has traced the manufacture of such mortaria to the Durobrivian district in Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire; whence they were probably brought to York. The entire vessels of this description are bason or pan-shaped, of various capacity, from one pint to a gallon, having the surface of the interior studded like those of Samian ware, with small particles of flint or quartz. One part of the rim is formed into a spout, near which is generally stamped the name of the potter.

Amphoræ were vessels used for holding olives, oil, honey, but especially wine: varying in size from six inches to three or four feet in height: sometimes of a round shape, but generally tapering to a point or knob, so that it was necessary to place the bottom in a circular stand, or in sand, or some other yielding substance. They are furnished with a short neck with two handles, on which or on the rim of the neck the maker's name was usually stamped. It is probable that the amphoræ were manufactured in the same district as the mortaria.

Case M. Fragments of amphoræ, and other fictile vessels. From the fragments of amphoræ in red clay in this Case it appears that the cavity of the foot was sometimes filled up with aopper of the same material.

I a. On the floor of the room. This collection consists chiefly of mortars of stone, and of querns or handmills, either entire or in fragments. The quern consisted of two stones with

flat faces, the upper of which was turned upon the lower by a handle inserted in the side, and had a hole in the middle through which the corn to be ground was poured.

M b. A portion of a tessellated pavement found in excavating for the York and North Midland Railway, near the supposed site of the temple of Serapis. The remaining portion is probably still buried beneath the street not far from the entrance to the station. The figure represented in the design is that of an imaginary sea-monster, having the head and fore-legs of a bull, and the body and tail of a fish.

Case N. Fragments of tessellated pavements and of stucco, used in ornamenting the interior of apartments.

No. 1. A small portion of a tessellated pavement, brought in 1806 from the ruins of Carthage by W. P. Stokes, Esq.

No. 2. A small piece of stucco from Tusculum.

No. 3. A piece of stucco from Pompeii.

No. 4. Fragments of stucco from Aldborough.

No. 5. Fragments of tessellated pavement from Aldborough.

No. 6. Fragments of stucco found near the interior of the multangular tower.

Case O. This case contains several Roman bricks, chiefly fragments, with various patterns roughly scored upon them: flue-tiles, used in conveying heated air to baths and other apartments: pipes of red clay, made so as to fit one into another.

Case P. Bricks and tiles of the Ninth Legion, inscribed LEG IX HISP (Legio nona Hispanica). This Legion came into Britain with the Emperor Claudius, A. D. 44. In the beginning of the reign of Nero, it was nearly destroyed at Camulodunum (Colchester) by the forces of the British Queen Boadicea. It accompanied Agricola into the north, and there suffered

greatly from the Caledonians. Returning southwards it appears to have been stationed at York, previous to the arrival of the sixth legion, with which, being reduced to the state of a weak legion, it was incorporated. It is probable, therefore, that these bricks are to be referred to a period prior to that incorporation. On the top of the case are specimens of three forms of Roman bricks, which appear to have been most commonly used at York; and one flat roof-tile.

Case Q. Bricks and tiles of the sixth legion; inscribed LEG VI V LEG VI VF LEG VI V P F (Legio sexta victrix. Legio sexta victrix fidelis. Legio sexta victrix pia fidelis). There are a few other unusual forms, which are probably instances of carelessness. The sixth legion came from Germany into Britain with the Emperor Hadrian, A.D. 117, and after having been employed on his wall and that of Antoninus in Scotland, was stationed at York, which continued to be its head quarters as long as the Romans remained in Britain.

In this case are also deposited two fragments of bricks brought from Italy by the late Sir G. Strickland, Bart., showing the manner in which such articles were usually distinguished by the makers.

No. 1. Inscribed OPVS DOLIARE EX PRED. DOMINI AVG, denoting that the brick was made on a farm of Augustus or the Emperor. In the centre is the brick-maker's mark, apparently a wolf.

No. 2. Inscribed EXPRDPFLVCILLAE ODOL FEC MAPR LAEL CAES II P COEL BALBN COS denoting that the brick was made by Marcus Aper on the farm of M. F. Lucilla, in the second consulship of Lucius Aelius (Verus) in the first consulship of Publius Coelius Balbinus, corresponding with A.D. 137. The letters COS are in the centre, and above them a small palm branch, the maker's mark.—
Presented by Arthur Strickland, Esq.

The tiles in the lowest part of the case appear to have been portions of a tile-coffin.

Case Q a. This case contains the impression of the body of a female, over which, when placed in a coffin, lime in a liquid state had been poured. The texture of the garment in which the body was clothed may be clearly perceived in the impression. The feet, which had been crossed, had sandals on them, as is evident from the marks of the nails of the soles. The nails themselves, No. 1, were found in the coffin. A very small portion of the bones remained; but all the teeth, No. 2, excepting one, were found with the enamel undecayed. Just above the left shoulder a small portion of a gold ring appeared; and the lime surrounding it being carefully removed, various ornaments were brought to light, consisting of fragments of large jet rings; two ear-rings of fine gold; two bracelets; several bronze rings, No. 3, 4; three finger rings, No. 5; and two necklaces, No. 6. One of the necklaces is formed of glass, yellow and green; the other of small beads of coral and blue glass. The beads, in both instances, had been strung on very fine twisted silver wire, which had almost entirely perished. A fragment is preserved, No. 7. The rude coffin which contained the body is placed in the multangular tower, and marked H. F.—*Presented by N. E. Yarburgh, Esq.*

Case Q b. This case contains the remains and the impression of the body which had been deposited in the large tomb marked XXVIII in the lower room of the Hospitium. The body appears to have been placed in a coffin of wood, which was then filled with lime. The coffin had perished, so that upon opening the tomb nothing appeared but the hardened lime containing the skull and a few bones, and a distinct impression of the body. Minute portions of the coffin, supposed to be cedar, are imbedded in the lime; and a few small fragments were found in the tomb, in one of which is enclosed an iron nail.

Case Q c. This case contains another example of this mode of sepulture. The remains are those of a female and a child; the body of the latter having been placed, as the impression in the lime represents it, between the legs of the former, who was most probably its mother. The garments in which they were buried appear to have been ornamented with crimson or purple stripes, of a texture something like velvet or plush; portions of the coloured fibre being found adhering to the lime. The stone coffin containing these interesting remains was discovered in July, 1851, about three feet below the surface, near Skeldergate Postern, by the side of the road leading to Bishopthorp. It is deposited in the multangular tower.

Case Q d. An ill-defined impression of a human body, formed in a similar manner, found in a stone coffin, found in 1841, near the entrance through the rampart to the railway station.—*Presented by the Directors of the York and Newcastle Railway.*

Case Q e. Fragments of a similar character from a coffin found in the same place.

Case Q f. Remains of a body and of the leaden coffin in which it had been buried, found near the terminus of the York and North Midland Railway. The body appears to have been wrapped in the lead: and it may then have been inclosed in a wooden coffin, of which, however, no remains were discovered.

Case Q g. Three smaller coffins of lead, found near the same place, containing the remains of children.

Case R. This case contains various remains of Roman art, and of personal and other ornaments.

No. 1. Several specimens of silvered bronze horse-furniture, amented with slightly-engraved patterns. Found on Frengton Hagg, near Reeth, in Swaledale.—*Presented by pt. Harland.*

No. 2. Some other specimens, found at York ; among which may be particularly noticed three pieces, one ornamented with a plate of red and yellow enamel, another which appears to have been enamelled, and another representing the head of Medusa.

No. 3. A small vessel of pale-green glass of the kind usually called Lachrymatories, from their being supposed, perhaps not correctly, to have contained the tears (*lachrymæ*) of the friends of the deceased. They are generally found in tombs or coffins, with cinerary urns and other funereal vessels. From the Mount, York.—*Presented by Mrs. Best.*

No. 4. Another small vessel of the same kind, but of a different form.

No. 5. Two small bottles of white glass, and two other vessels of the same material, and nearly of the same size, which appear to have been placed, inverted, on the top of the former. Found together with two cinerary urns of lead in a stone coffin. They probably contained unguents, balsam, or some other funereal offerings.—*From Mr. Hargrove's Collection.*

No. 6. A vessel of green glass, which having served the purpose of a drinking-cup, was probably placed with other vessels in a tomb or coffin, in honour of the dead.

Very few glass vessels in an entire state have been found in York ; but fragments of such vessels have frequently been met with, in connection with sepulchral remains. A collection of these, such as is exhibited in this case, is by no means uninteresting or unimportant ; as they serve to show the state of perfection which the manufacture of glass had attained in ancient times, and the taste and skill of the artists engaged in it. No vestiges of any ancient glass-works have been traced in Britain ; it is probable, therefore, that the glass vessels discovered Roman stations and burial places in this country were imported from Gaul, where, as we learn from Pliny, such vessels were fabricated, in his time.

No. 7. A fragment of white glass, of a conical shape, hollow

and ornamented with two small beaded studs of blue glass. It appears to have formed the top of the cover of an elegant vase. The artist must have been acquainted with the art of glass-blowing.

No. 8, *bis*. A fragment of a glass cup or bowl, the rude ornaments on which appear to have been cut.

No. 9. A fragment of a blueish-green glass vase, on the rim of which has been represented a chariot race in the Circus. On this small portion of the rim is seen a quadriga with the charioteer, and part of the fore-legs of the horses of another quadriga following; and between these the column bearing the seven ova, by means of which the spectators could count the number of rounds in the course which had been run; one of the ova being taken down at the completion of each course.*

No. 10. Fragments of window-glass.

No. 11. Two armlets of jet, found on the arm-bones of the skeleton of a female discovered at the Mount, York, in 1824.

No. 12. A beautiful jet armlet, found in a stone coffin, in York.—*This and the preceding from Mr. Hargrove's Collection.* These ornaments have been usually considered as armlets, yet they may also have been worn upon some other part of the body. It has been suggested that they may have formed some part of the head gear. Jet appears to have been highly esteemed by the ancients, on account of the medicinal and supernatural powers it was supposed to possess.†

No. 13. Jet beads, a portion, probably, of a necklace.

No. 14. An ornament of jet, the centre probably of a necklace.

No. 15. A necklace or a bracelet of jet, found at the Mount.—*Presented by Miss Atkinson.*

No. 16. A beautifully carved head of Medusa in jet, which may have been worn as an ornament, or, as a magical amulet.—*Presented by M. Carr, Esq.*

* See Dict. Gr. and Rom. Antiq. Art CIRCUS.

† Collect. Antiqua, vol. i. p. 174.

No. 17. An unknown head, of inferior workmanship, of Kimmeridge coal.

No. 18. Pins of jet, of various forms and sizes, used, as were those of bronze and bone, in fastening parts of the dress, and the plaited hair.

No. 19. Six Roman fibulæ, enamelled, one of them in the form of an eagle, another in the form of a dolphin. The most frequent use of the fibula was to fasten together parts of the loose dress called the amictus or shawl, over the right shoulder.

No. 20. Three Roman fibulæ of the most common type, bow-shaped; that in the middle enamelled. It has been noticed as "a remarkable circumstance, that while the circular fibula frequently appears as a prominent appendage to the costume on coins, sculpture, and other works, no instance occurs of the other various forms we meet with in such profusion."*

No. 21. A Roman button or stud, enamelled.

No. 22. A Roman clasp, enamelled.

No. 23. A circular ring-shaped fibula, and a buckle, of bronze.

No. 24. Two scent boxes, and the upper part of two others, enamelled.

No. 25, 26, 27, 28. Bronze armlets, of various patterns.

No. 29. A bronze armlet on an arm bone, as it was found near Severus' hills.—*Presented by Mr. Jackson.*

No. 30. Twelve rings, one being of gold, another of glass, the rest of bronze.

No. 31. A ring of gold, found in the excavations for the railway station.—*Presented by T. Allis, Esq.*

No. 32. Ornamental work in gold, with a bead of green glass; probably part of a bracelet.

No. 33. Pins, of various sizes and patterns, chiefly of bronze.

No. 34. A small brass tablet, to the back of which another of the same form, but of a smaller size is adhering; found i

* C. R. Smith's Richborough, p. 79.

the excavations for the railway-station. On each plate is a Greek inscription in punctured uncial letters, but in consequence of the decayed state of the plates a few words only are legible. The inscription on the larger plate begins thus: ΘΕΟΙΣ ΤΟΙΣ ΤΟΤ A representation of the smaller tablet is given below. They were probably used as magical amulets.

No. 35. A thin plate of pure gold, measuring about 1 inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, bearing an inscription in two lines, rudely and slightly formed. To what system of writing the characters in the upper line belong, or what is ~~their~~ meaning, is altogether uncertain: but the lower line being in Greek characters is sufficiently legible, $\phi\text{NEBENNOTH}$. Though expressed in Greek characters, the word is most probably Coptic; and the interpretation of it "Lord of the Gods:" but to whom this title was meant to be applied it is not easy, if at all possible, to decide.* This curious relic which was found in the excavations for the railway-station, was most probably an amulet, or spell, belonging to a disciple of one of the Egyptian sects of Gnostics which prevailed during the second and third centuries of the Christian æra. This curious relic of ancient superstition may have been brought to York from Egypt in the reign of Septimius Severus.—*Presented by T. Allis, Esq.*

No. 36. A small elegantly shaped bronze vase, so much corroded that no part of the pattern by which it was, no doubt, originally ornamented can be discerned, except partially on one of the handles.

No. 37. An article in bronze, the use of which is unknown. It may have served as an ornament for the toilet or the table.

No. 38. A statuette of Cupid in bronze, holding a bird in one hand, and apparently a bunch of grapes in the other.

No. 39. A statuette of a female, having a patera in her right hand: found near the multangular tower.—*Presented by Thorpe, Esq.*

* See Proceedings of the Yorkshire Phil. Soc., vol. i. p. 106.

No. 40. A statuette of Mercury.

No. 41. A statuette standing upon a bracket or low pedestal, on the front of which is represented a female face.—*From the Collection of J. Croft, Esq.*

No. 42. A small bust, of brass.

No. 43. A small hand, of bronze, formed so as to hold some object between the thumb and fore-finger. It may have been part of a statuette. Found with Roman coins under the rampart at the entrance into the railway station.

No. 44. The figure of a cock, probably used as a military ensign. The cock was the badge or cognizance of the IVth. Cohort of Gauls, which was stationed at Vindolana, (Little-Chesters), on the wall of Hadrian. Found in the multangular tower.

No. 45. A bovine head in bronze, found at Aldborough (Isurium), in the year 1749.—*Presented by Dr. Murray, of Scarborough*, who supposes that it establishes the fact of the worship of Isis at that Roman station, and suggests the origin of its name. A similar relic has been found, with Roman remains, at North Waltham, Hants.

No. 46. The figure of a toad in brass. The figure of this reptile is carved on a small portable uninscribed altar found near the wall of Hadrian, and preserved in the library at Durham.

No. 47. A figure of Minerva or of Bellona in brass, of doubtful age, found in the gardens of the York Lunatic Asylum. It is known that a temple of Bellona stood near Eburacum, on the road from Isurium.

No. 48. Two figures, probably of an eagle, which appear to have served some ornamental purpose.

No. 49. A small copper tablet, on which is represented conqueror led by a warrior bearing a branch of laurel, preceded by a player on the cornu or horn, and the goddess Victory carrying a palm branch.

No. 50. A cast from a pig of lead, found with another o

Hagshaw-moor, near Pately Bridge, in 1734, and bequeathed by Sir Wm. Ingilby, Bart., to the British Museum, to which it was presented in 1772. It bears the following inscription :—

IMP·CAES·DOMITIANO·AVG·COS·VII,

denoting that the original was cast in the seventh consulship of the Emperor Domitian ; *i. e.* A. D. 80 or 81.

No. 51. Part of the pedestal of a small statue found in the excavations in St. Leonard's Place, near the Roman wall. It appears to have borne a votive inscription for the health of some person. The letters are rudely formed, and the inscription too imperfect to be understood.*

No. 52. A leaden cinerary urn, found with a skeleton in a stone coffin. Near it is the portion of a similar urn.

Case S. Containing other remains of art and ornaments belonging to the Romano-British period.

No. 1. Three combs, found on the site of the Roman baths, in the excavations for the railway station ; the two first of bone ; the third of wood.

No. 2. Several combs of bone and wood, found in York ; but of doubtful age.—*From Mr. Hargrove's Collection.*

No. 3. Fragments of various articles in bone and wood, the uses of which cannot be ascertained.

No. 4. An article of bronze from the collection of J. Croft, Esq., the use of which is not known.

No. 5. A Roman sword of iron, discovered in excavating for the foundations of a house at the Mount.—*From Mr. E. Day.*

No. 6. Spear and arrow heads, and fragments of other weapons.

No. 7. Five bodkins and two pins of bronze.

No. 8. A netting needle of iron.

* See Eburacum, p. 94.

No. 9. Ten Roman keys of various forms and sizes.

No. 10. Three ring keys, or keys attached to a ring, which might be worn on the thumb or the fourth finger. They appear to have served the purpose not only of a key but also of a signet ring, an impression of the wards being made on the wax placed on the mouth of vessels containing household stores, to secure them from being pillaged by slaves.

No. 11. A Roman cochleare or spoon, having one end pointed for the purpose of taking snails (*cochleæ*) out of their shells, and eating them. With the other end, which is broad and hollow, eggs, &c., were eaten. The large snail now called *Helix Pomatia* is yet used as food in several parts of Europe, and was reckoned a great delicacy by the ancient Romans.*

No. 12. The broader portion of a similar spoon.

No. 13. Two smaller spoons of a different form, used for other purposes.

No. 14. A *ligula* or small spoon, with a long stem, supposed to have been used "for taking ointments and prepared oils from long-necked bottles."†

No. 15. Four *styli*, two of them imperfect. The *stylus* was an instrument used for writing upon waxed tablets; one end being pointed for marking the letters; the other flat, for the purpose of making the wax smooth, and of effacing what had been written.

No. 16. Two *scale-beams*; the arms of one of them having been formed to move on joints near the axis.

No. 17. A weight belonging to a *statera*, or Roman steel-yard. The weight represents a head covered with a cap or *casque*.

No. 18. A *regula* or Roman foot-rule of bronze. The graduations have almost entirely disappeared; but when extended it corresponds with the Roman foot of 11.604 inches. The stay at the back, turning upon a pivot, is imperfect, b

* See Da Costa's *Brit. Conchol.* p. 67. † C. R. Smith, *Richborough*, p. 10

the studs on the opposite limb which it was designed to receive in corresponding notches for the purpose of keeping the rule straight when fully opened, still remain. A similar instrument recently discovered at Caerleon, and described in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. viii., p. 160, was thought to be unique amongst Roman Antiquities in Britain.

No. 19. Three tweezers or nippers: one of them, furnished with a sliding ring, resembles the surgical instrument now in use, called *tenaculum*.

No. 20. A pair of compasses, the branches of which have been broken, remarkable for the construction of the joint.

No. 21. A handle probably of a vessel in bronze or brass, terminated by the heads of a swan.

No. 22. An ornamented bronze handle, probably of a drawer, or of some wood-work.

No. 23. A Roman bell.

No. 24. Two portions of a chain, the links of which are formed of twisted wire.

No. 25. A knife, resembling the modern surgical instrument called a scalpel. The use of the other articles on the card is unknown.

No. 26. Various other implements, the use of which is also unknown.

No. 27. Various implements and utensils, the use of which cannot be ascertained.

No. 28. A patella or skillet of bronze; supposed to be a culinary vessel.

No. 29. The handle of a knife in bronze, representing a leopard issuing from foliage, spotted with inlaid studs of silver.

No. 30. The handle of a knife in ivory, representing a harpy.

No. 31. Two weights, one of brass, the other of stone.

No. 32. A curious article in bronze, of unknown use.

No. 33. Three iron shears.

No. 34. Ten of the more ornamented patterns of the wood and bone pins exhibited in this case, nearly the whole of which

were found in the Roman baths, on the site of the railway station.

No. 35. Pins found at Colchester.—*Presented by W. Whincopp, Esq.*

No. 36. Two spoons, of bone; one of them perforated.

No. 37. Three glass beads, found in the multangular tower.

No. 38. Some burnt wheat, found in Jubbergate, in 1849, at the depth of about 16 feet below the surface, on the site, probably, of a Roman granary which had been destroyed by fire.

No 39. Roman coin-moulds, found at Lingwell-gate, near Wakefield. Such moulds have been discovered in other parts of England, near ancient Roman roads and stations. Mr. Artis found a great number of them, with the apparatus for casting coins, in the extensive potteries of Durobrivæ, in Northamptonshire. In France also, especially near Lyons, they have been met with in great abundance. They are formed of clay, hardened by fire to the consistency of brick. Each tablet, with the exception of those intended to be placed at the ends of the pile in the process of casting, has two impressions of a minted coin, taken when the clay was moist, the obverse being on one side, the reverse on the other; but the tablets placed at the ends of the pile have only one impression. A small notch is cut on the edge of each tablet, by which, when the piles were made, and arranged either two or three together, the melted metal passed into the mould. It has been supposed that these moulds "were used by the Roman armies, for the purpose of paying the soldiers when they were at a distance from home, and when there was a deficiency in the military chest." But the most probable opinion is, that they were the tools of counterfeiters of the lawful currency. It is observable that all the moulds discovered bear the head of Sept. Severus and of his successors down to Posthumus.* The obverses of the

* See Numism. Journal, vol. ii. p. 567. Numism. Chron., vol. i. p. 147, et seq.

moulds here exhibited are exclusively those of the family of Severus.

No. 40. A collection of bronze celts, found in the year 1845, in an urn near the wall of the church-yard of Westow, a village on the Derwent, near Malton. The manufacture and use of bronze celts appear not to have been limited to one ancient nation or to one age: and those discovered in this country may be considered as belonging both to the Romano-British and the Anglo-Saxon periods. The term celt signifies a chisel; but it has justly been denominated "a tool of many purposes." It was of various forms and sizes; and was used as a hatchet, a chisel, or a spud, and employed by the carpenter, the stonemason, the tiller of the ground, and even by the soldier, not as a weapon, but as an instrument in certain military operations. When wedge-shaped, its most simple form, it was inserted into a shaft or handle; as it was, also, when it was in the shape of a wedge, with sides more or less overlapping: when socketed, as it most commonly was, the haft or handle was inserted into the socket; the celt in all these cases being securely affixed to the haft by proper fastenings. With these celts were also found,

No. 41. Some bronze gouges and some chisels similar to those now commonly used. Also,

No. 42. A mortice chisel, and

No. 43. A small piece of bronze, an overflowing of metal from a celt mould.*

No. 44. Celts and gouges from Lincoln.

The other celts in this case are from various localities.

3. ANGLO-SAXON.

Case T. The remains deposited in this case are, for the most part, Anglo-Saxon. But some may be Danish; and it has been found necessary to place among them a few articles belonging to the British period.

* See *Archæological Journal*, vol. iv., p. 1. 327; vol. vi. p. 363.

No. 1. (On the top of the Case.) A fragment of a large British Urn, found at Acklam, on the Yorkshire Wolds.—*Presented by the York Antiquarian Club.*

No. 2. Two spear heads, the ferule of a spear and large knife, all iron ; part of the wooden shaft of the spear before-mentioned, which appears to have been 5 feet in length. From a large Anglo-Saxon tumulus near Driffild.—*Presented by the York Antiquarian Club.*

No. 3. Various objects, chiefly iron and bronze, apart from any skeleton in the same tumulus.—*From the York Antiquarian Club.*

No. 4. Spear and lance or arrow heads ; scissors, knives and other instruments of iron, from the same tumulus.—*Presented by the owner of the tumulus, R. Jennings, Esq., of Driffild.*

No. 5. Two knives and portions of two or three other iron instruments of doubtful use, found with a skeleton in the same tumulus.—*From the York Antiquarian Club.*

No. 6. Two fragments of British pottery, from Danes Dale.

No. 7. (On two separate boards.) Two large cruciform and two circular fibulæ of bronze, from a skeleton in the same tumulus.—*From the York Antiquarian Club.*

No. 8. Two circular fibulæ of bronze ; portions of clasps, buckles, tags, &c., all of bronze, found with the articles mentioned No. 5.—*From the York Antiquarian Club.*

No. 9. Circular fibulæ, clasps, tweezers, an ornament in the shape of a four-armed-cross, all of bronze, portion of a wooden pin, found in the same tumulus.—*From R. Jennings, Esq.*

No. 10. One large fibula, four smaller not cruciform, all bronze.—*From R. Jennings, Esq.*

No. 11. A silver armlet, found in a field at Flaxton, near the Lobster-house, on the the road to Malton.—*From the Collection of J. Croft, Esq.*

No. 12. A cup or basin formed of two thin plates of metal, one silver, the other copper, both gilded. The exterior or silver

plate is ornamented with a pattern, in relief, of foliage and fruit, which birds are devouring. On the rim, which is of curious work, have been four beads of coloured glass or paste, one of which is remaining. The interior, or gilded copper plate, is plain; but to the bottom an elegant circular piece of work is affixed, of about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in thickness and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, in which have been four bosses or studs of coloured glass or paste, with a larger boss of the same description in the centre, which appears to have been surrounded by a circle of sixteen pearls, one of which is remaining. Between the four bosses is an interlaced pattern of gilded wire, delicately marked so as to resemble rope work. A similar interlaced pattern, in relief and plain, is seen on the outside of the bowl, between four short feet on which it is supported. This curious ancient relic was found in the church yard of Ormeside, in Cumberland.
—*Presented by — Bland, Esq., of Ormeside Lodge.*

No. 13. A small portion of the rim of a Saxon bowl, of horn, found in the excavation in St. Leonard's Place.—*Presented by R. Davies, Esq.*

No. 14. Part of a comb of wood, and a needle of tin, found in one of the cinerary urns, (No. 34.)

No. 15. Beads of amber, glass, and baked clay, with two perforated balls of crystal. Found in the Anglo-Saxon tumulus, Driffield.—*From the York Antiquarian Club.*

No. 16. Flint arrow heads, from the same tumulus.—*From the York Antiquarian Club.*

No. 17. One lance head and six arrow heads of flint.

No. 18. Beads of amber, glass (green and blue), and baked clay, a circle of jet (Kimmeridge Coal?) and one of stone.—*From R. Jennings, Esq.*

No. 19. Bone pins from British tumulus at Acklam. One of them has been burnt on the funeral pile.—*From the York Antiquarian Club.*

No. 20. British beads, amber and glass, from Exning, near Ewmarket.—*From W. Whincopp, Esq.*

- No. 21. Beads of different materials, from various localities.
- No. 22. A Saxon fibula of bronze.
- No. 23. A Saxon belt-fastening enamelled.
- No. 24. Two Saxon brooches enamelled.
- No. 25. Urn of clay, from British tumulus.—*Presented by G. H. Seymour, Esq.*
- No. 26. Jaws and teeth, from Anglo-Saxon tumulus, Driffield.—*From R. Jennings, Esq.*
- No. 27. Skull from Anglo-Saxon tumulus, Driffield.
- No. 28. Skull from British tumulus, at Acklam.
- No. 29. Skull from Danes Dale.
- No. 30. Skull from Danes Dale.
- No. 31. Skull from Anglo-Saxon tumulus, Driffield.
- No. 32. Urn from British tumulus, Acklam.
- No. 33. Small urn from Acklam. These skulls and urns *from the York Antiquarian Club.*
- No. 34. Five Anglo-Saxon urns, from tumuli on the Wolds.—*Presented by Rev. C. Sykes.*
- No. 35. The umbo of a shield, centre and four pieces, found in the Anglo-Saxon tumulus, at Driffield.—*From R. Jennings, Esq.*
- No. 36. A stone-hammer.—*Presented by A. Thorpe, Esq.*
- No. 37. Two smaller stone-hammers, from Malton.
- No. 38. Three British adzes : two of flint and one of stone.—*From W. Whincopp, Esq.*

T a. An ancient British canoe, dug up in the year 1838, from the bed of the river Calder, at Stanley Ferry, near Wakefield. It was found at the depth of 18 feet 6 inches below the present surface of the ground, and about 6 feet below the ordinary bed of the river. Its dimensions were about 17 ft. 9 in. in length, and in its widest part 3 ft. 10 in., inward measure. It is formed entirely out of one tree, and without any appearance of iron about it. Many large oak trees, quite black and sound, were found near it.—*Presented by George Bankes, Esq.*

Case T b. This case contains what are supposed to be the remains of an ancient British or Saxon fisherman, found in excavating for the foundations of Salem Chapel in St. Saviour-gate. The bottom of the coffin in which the body had been originally deposited being almost entirely decayed, is here replaced by one more perfect, found in Parliament-street. The lid of the original coffin, and the lower part of a paddle, are placed against one side of the case. The coffin appears to have been fastened together by wooden pegs.—*From the Collection of Mr. Hargrove.*

4. MEDÆVAL.

Case K a. The articles comprised under this head belong to the period extending from the Norman conquest to the Reformation in England, or to about the middle of the sixteenth century. The principal and most interesting remains of that period contained in this case, are the earthenware vessels, and the encaustic or ornamented paving tiles.

The earthenware vessels are deserving of notice, not only as indicating the state of the fictile art in England during the middle ages, but also as illustrative, with the aid of Household Books and other contemporary records, of a part of the domestic economy of those times. As works of art they are very far inferior to the fictile vessels of the Romano-British period, but they possess the attractive character of greater rarity. Being of a very fragile nature, of very little intrinsic value, and in constant daily use, comparatively few have escaped destruction. These vessels are formed of a whitish coarse clay, and covered, but partially, with a green glaze.*

Ornamented paving tiles, called encaustic, were used in decorating the floors of ecclesiastical buildings during the middle ages; and they are objects of great interest, not only on account of the variety and beauty of the patterns which, in

* See Journal of Archæol. Assoc., vol. v. p. 22, etc.

their most perfect state, they exhibit, but also on account of their historical relation to the buildings which they adorn, displaying, as they often do, the heraldic bearings, arms, badges, and cognizances of the founders and benefactors of those sacred edifices. The process observed in forming these ornaments was very simple. A stamp, bearing the device in relief, was pressed upon the tile when in a soft state; the indentations were then filled up with a white clay, and a yellow glaze, spread over the surface of the tile, was burnt in; whence the name 'encaustic.' The pattern is not always confined to one tile; but extended over 4, 9, 16, or even more tiles. The earliest specimens are supposed to be of the latter part of the twelfth, the latest are of the sixteenth century. The manufacture of these tiles appears to have been largely carried on in Worcestershire: kilns having been discovered at Malvern and the neighbourhood of Droitwich.*

No. 1. A tile on which are represented the bearing given by the older heraldic authorities to the Lords de Mauley; three Eagles displayed on a bend. To the unskilfulness of the potter must be ascribed the error of making the bend sinister.

No. 2. The arms of the Lords Deincourt.

No. 3. A fesse vairée between three fleurs de lis; conjectured to have been meant for the arms of the Lords Cantilupe.

No. 4. The coat of Fitzwilliam of Wadworth.

No. 5. Five portions of the scroll-work of ivy leaves surrounding the pavement to which the four preceding tiles belonged.

These nine specimens were found at Rossington, near Bawtry; and are supposed to have formed part of the floor of the domestic chapel of the Lords de Mauley, who, according to uniform tradition, had a residence at that place. Their date

* See Journal of Archæol. Assoc., vol. ii. p. 261.; vol. iv. 216. Archæol. Journal, vol. iii. p. 161.

probably the latter part of the fourteenth century.—*Presented by the late Henry Bower, Esq., of Doncaster.*

No. 6. Three fragments of heraldic tiles, probably portions of the same pavement.

No. 7. Part of a tile of one colour; the design, a fleur de lis, having been impressed on a dark clay, and then glazed over.

No. 8. A tile found in the Cloister of St. Mary's Abbey, having the alphabet in old English capitals inscribed upon it, and, with the exception of the second line, so arranged as to be read from right to left.

No. 9. Two fragments of similar tiles.

No. 10. A tile of remarkable character, most probably one of a series representing the signs of the Zodiac. It exhibits the figure of a ram, with the inscription,

SOL IN ARIETE (The Sun in Aries.)

From a more perfect specimen of one with the same device, and evidently formed by the same stamp, found in the ruins of a priory in Charnwood Forest, it appears that the letters M A R were in the angles, denoting the month of March, in which the sun enters into that sign. It is supposed to have been fabricated in the fourteenth century.*

No. 11. A tile bearing the following inscription in small old English letters :

Thenke - mon - thi - liffe
 mai - not - eh - (ever) endure
 that - thow - dost - thi - self
 of - that - thow - art - sure
 but - that - thow - kepist
 un - to - thi - sectur - (executor's) cure
 and - (an) eh - hit - abaile - the (thee)
 hit - is - but - aventure

* See Archæological Journal, vol. ii. p. 89.

This remarkable tile is supposed to be one of the varieties of the tiles fabricated at Malvern. An engraved representation of it, but not a perfect fac-simile, was given by Dr. Nash in his *History of Worcestershire*; and it has since engaged the attention of other antiquarians.*

No 12. Two fragments on which are represented a sword and a bell: the former, the usual emblem of St. Paul.

No. 13. The head of a king; supposed to represent that of Edw. III.

No. 14. Four tiles from the pavement of the high altar of Byland Abbey.—*From the Collection of Mr. Hargrove.*

No. 15. A small tile from the pavement of the high altar in Fountain's Abbey.—*From the same.*

No. 16. A large tile ornamented with geometrical figures and foliage, found in the excavations in Parliament Street. The white clay seems to have been removed from the pattern, or to have perished.—*From the same.*

The greatest part of the rest of the encaustic tiles exhibited in this case were found in the excavations of the Abbey.

No. 17. Fragments of Flemish tiles of the sixteenth century: the patterns of which, in blue and white, are merely painted on the surface. Found near the ruins of St. Leonard's Hospital.

No. 18. Three square tiles or bricks with a geometrical pattern, the spaces between the lines being depressed.

No. 19. A long thin brick, probably of the fifteenth century, found at Garrow Hill.†—*Presented by T. Barstow, Esq.*

No. 20. A moulded cube of clay, with figures; found at Kettlestring near Wigginton, in the neighbourhood of York.

A collection of glazed pottery, mostly of a green colour, occupies the two lower shelves of this and the next compartment. It consists of vessels of various sizes and forms, tl

* See *Gent. Mag.* for October, 1833, p. 301.

† *Journal of Archæol. Assoc.* vol. iv. p. 58.

greater part of which was found in the excavations in Parliament Street. They were, no doubt, distinguished, when in general use, by appropriate names; but it is not easy now to identify them with the descriptions that occur in ancient writings. Only a few of the more remarkable can be specified.

No. 21. A green-glazed pitcher with a spout, and four medallions on the sides, each representing a man fighting with a griffin, a wheel near him, and the branch of a tree.

No. 22. A dish covered with a bright green glaze, with a pillar in the centre on which is the head of a dog. Found in the multangular tower.

No. 23. A similar dish, but of inferior quality, having the head of a stag in the centre.

No. 24. Two pitchers glazed and covered with drops as of a darker glazing matter. On one of them the drops are arranged in a regular pattern on the sides.

No. 25. A culinary vessel with a mottled glaze, having holes in the bottom and an opening in the side of the hollow stem below. Its use is not known. Found at Lincoln.

No. 26. A vase of red clay, with glazing. Found in the excavations for the Scarborough Railway.

No. 27. A jug or pitcher covered with a mottled glaze, on the neck of which is represented a rudely executed face with a long beard, and on the belly the arms of some town in Holland or Germany. It was called a Bellarmine, in derision of the celebrated Cardinal of that name.

No. 28. A brown Dutch pitcher, on which is represented the history of Susanna and the Elders. It bears the date 1581. Found at Clifton.—*Presented by V. Kitchingman, Esq.*

No. 29. An earthen vessel called a *costrel*, having projections on each side with holes, through which a cord was passed, so that it might be slung over the neck of the person who carried it; or suspended on a staff.

No. 30. A bottle of green glass, covered with a dark glaze, having a medallion with the letters $\frac{M}{T.M}$ stamped upon it: found in taking down an old house in York.

No. 31. An alabaster figure, the head and breast only remaining; found in the river Ouse, near Ouse-bridge.—*From Mr. Hargrove's Collection.*

No. 32. Two figures in white marble or alabaster; found in the river Ouse, near St. Mary's Abbey.—*From the same.*

No. 33. A small stone vase resembling a font.

No. 34. Three keys, found in excavating for a cellar in Walmgate.

No. 35. Another, found in the Ruins of St. Mary's Abbey.

No. 36. A horseshoe, found, in digging for a drain in Low Petergate, on the lid of a coffin, together with some horses' feet, furnished with shoes.—*From the Collection of J. Croft, Esq.*

No. 37. Horseshoes from the same locality.—*Presented by the Rev. W. Taylor and Mr. Pulleyn.*

No. 38. Two implements, which appear to have been fixed on shafts and used as spades.

No. 39. Ancient bone skates; formed of the leg bones of a horse, polished on one side. These were found in the excavations for the Railway station, among Roman remains. But they are most probably mediæval. A large number of such skates have been found in various parts of London; and they are mentioned in a description of the sports of the citizens of London by a writer in the time of Henry II. Long before that time they appear to have been in use in various parts of the North of Europe.*

No. 40. An ancient copper scale, found in digging a drain in St. Saviourgate, York.—*Presented by the Rev. J. Graham.*

No. 41. An ancient copper dish, found in excavating for the New Gaol in the Castle Yard, York.—*Presented by W. L. F. Scott, Esq.*

* See Collect. Antiq. vol. i. p. 167.

No. 42. A small cup and stand of lead.

No. 43. Two metal jugs or stoups; one of them found at the depth of five feet in King's Square.

No. 44. A wooden image, found with two others of a similar character in digging a drain near Ingleby Greenhow, in Cleveland.—*Presented by Mr. D. Tuke.*

No. 45. A salver or charger of a bright yellow metal called *latten*, with the device of St. George and the Dragon, surrounded with an inscription, in which the same word or words are repeated four times, but so much defaced as to be illegible. Nothing is certainly known of the use for which these salvers were designed. They were probably alms or offertory-dishes. They are supposed to have been fabricated at Nuremberg.

No. 46. A brass candlestick and snuffers. On the top of the box of the snuffers is a female figure armed with a sword and a shield bearing a cross: and above the head two cherubs holding a wreath. The age of these articles is uncertain: but snuffers of a similar character are known to have been in use, in the time of Henry VIII.

No. 47. A fine enamelled plate of the work of Limoges of the xiith or the earlier part of the xiiiith century, and serving, probably, as an ornament on the cover of a copy of the four Gospels. It represents the Saviour seated on a rainbow, surrounded by an aureole. The figures at the corners are the usual symbolical representations of the four evangelists. These figures are in relief and formed of several pieces of metal, richly gilt and affixed to the plate: the eyes are formed of enamel.—*Presented by Jas. Atkinson, Esq.*

No. 48. Another specimen of Limoges enamelled work of the same period, representing the Saviour on the cross, with Mary his mother on the right of the cross, and St. John on the left: below is a prostrate figure, in the act of prayer; above are two angels; and the upper limb of the cross the monograms XPS IHS. This beautiful plate was probably attached to the cover of a missal.—*Presented by the Rev. B. Rayment.*

No. 49. An enamelled cross apparently of Byzantine design, but executed, it is probable, at Limoges.* It is covered with inscriptions on both sides. In the centre of the arms of the cross, the Greek monograms $\overline{\text{IC}}$ and $\overline{\text{XC}}$ appear, but to what alphabet the other characters belong has not been ascertained. —*Presented by J. Barber, Esq.*

No. 50. A small cross of iron which appears to have been affixed to some other article. Found in the excavations in St. Leonard's Place.

No. 51. A curious leaden ampulla, one of various signs or tokens given or sold to those who in the middle ages made pilgrimages to the shrines of saints, and worn by them on the hat or some part of their garments as testimonials of their devotion, and partly perhaps as charms. The pilgrim to whom this belonged had visited the shrine of Thomas à Becket at Canterbury; who is represented here as wearing his mitre, holding before him his pastoral staff, and standing beneath a canopy. On a thin band attached to the ampulla is inscribed, **OPTIMVS EGRORVM MEDICVS FIT THOMA BON-ORVM.** "Thomas is made the best physician of the virtuous sick." On the other side, of which an etching is here given, are represented two priests attending a sick person in bed. The date of this relic is assigned to the first half of the thirteenth century.*

No. 52. A disc of lead with figures: the principal group consisting of three winged females, and a person kneeling before them. Other persons are represented in different apartments of a large mansion on the left: and in the back ground are rocks crowned with temples, or other edifices. The subject of the device is not known.

No. 53. The framework of a gypserie or pouch, of the fifteenth century. The pouch which was of leather, velvet, or ornamented

* See C. R. Smith's Collect. Antiq. vol. i. p. 81, vol. ii. p. 43, etc. Journal of Archæol. Assoc. vol. i. p. 200.

silk, was fastened to the framework and worn on a girdle, from which it was suspended by a ring; which, in this specimen, has been lost. The bar, of brass, bears the following inscription: AVE MARIA GR^{CIA} (*sic*) PLE, and on the shield in the centre, the monogram IHS; on the other side, DOMINVS TECVM, and the letter W in the centre.—*Presented by the Rev. W. V. Harcourt.*

No. 54. Part of similar framework, of brass, without any inscription. The lower curve appears in this instance to have moved on two pivots at the end of the bar.

No. 55. A brass horn, probably that with which one of the four serjeants of the Sheriffs of York used to blow the *Youle girthe* (Christmas feast) at the four bars of the city on St. Thomas' day. See Drake's *Eboracum*, p. 197.—*Presented in 1839, by Sheriffs E. H. Roper and W. North, Esqrs.*

No. 56. A box made of leather softened in hot water and then stamped, called cuir-bouilli. It is ornamented with animals and foliage, and supposed to be of the time of Edward II. The dotted ground-work appears to have been filled in with a red colour.

No. 57. A brass handle of a dagger beautifully enamelled.

No. 58. A silver bodkin, found six feet below the surface, amongst the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey.—*Presented by the Rev. J. Graham.*

No. 59. A figure in brass, in the garb of a monk, holding in the right hand, apparently a sword, on which faint traces of an inscription are visible, and by the side of which is suspended a rosary.

No. 60. A small equestrian figure in brass, in plate armour. It appears to have been affixed to some other article, as an ornament.

No. 61. A small article in silver, not quite perfect: the use of which is not known. It may, perhaps, have been a whistle.

No. 62. Two small boxes or cases of brass, marked on the outside with a dotted cruciform pattern. In the inside of each

part, there is the appearance of some kind of cement ; but what it had served to fix there, is unknown.

No. 63. An Apostle-spoon ; so called from its having the figure of an apostle chased or carved at the top of the handle. St. Andrew is the apostle here represented. Such spoons were formerly given to children at christenings by the sponsors or by visitors.—*From the Collection of J. Croft, Esq.*

No. 64. A spoon found in digging for the foundations of Ouse bridge in the year 1810.

No. 65. A fragment of stucco from the Alhambra, an ancient castle and palace of the Mahommedan kings of Granada in Spain. It bears a short inscription in Arabic, probably from the Koran.—*Presented by the late Dr. Waddilove, Dean of Ripon.*

No. 66. Fragments of painted glass, found among the ruins of the Abbey.

No. 67. Other fragments of painted glass.—*From the Collection of Mr. Hargrove.*

IV.

ANTIQUITIES IN THE HALL AND THEATRE OF THE MUSEUM.

No. I. This case contains two pieces of Egyptian sculpture. The uppermost is a *stèle*, or funeral tablet, of the sandstone of upper Egypt. It represents "PETAMON, a distributor of libations," performing a *proscynema*, or act of adoration to Osiris Pethempamenthes, Lord of Abydos. Osiris, wearing the royal cap of upper Egypt, is standing on a square base, and holding his usual emblems, the hook and flail or scourge. Before him is an altar, on which stands a water-vase and the flower of a water plant. Petamon is in an attitude of adoration ; on his arm hangs a bag, supposed to be a seedbag, and like the hoe and flail (p. 42) to have a reference to the employment of the

deceased in the Elysian Fields. The hieroglyphics at the base record a peace offering made to Osiris, including flesh of geese and oxen, linen, incense and wax. Over the heads of the figures is the winged disk of the sun, and below it six columns of hieroglyphics, which are an abridgement of the inscription at the base.

In the lower part of this case are contained fragments of sandstone, on which the names of the gods Osiris Pethem-pamenthes, Ra (the solar disk) and Athom or Atmoo are inscribed; but its original purpose cannot be ascertained.—*Presented by Col. Vernon Harcourt.*

No. II. A cast of an Assyrian tablet cut upon the face of a rock on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, on the south side of the mouth of the river Kelb, near Beyrout. It is one of ten antient monuments sculptured on the rock at different heights and at various periods. The most antient are three Egyptian; the next in antiquity are five Chaldæan or Assyrian, the highest and most perfect of which is represented in this cast, taken under the direction of Joseph Bonomi, Esq. "It exhibits the figure of a man in the dress of the Eastern nations, with a large beard curiously plaited, holding in his right hand something like a fan," or, as Mr. Landseer supposes, a dove; "and in his left hand a stick," or staff-sceptre. Nearly the whole of the background and dress of the figure is covered with an inscription in Assyrian cuneiform characters, in some places well preserved, but generally very indistinct. This tablet has been attributed to one of the three warlike monarchs of Assyria, who in the eighth century before the Christian æra invaded Samaria and Phœnicia; Pul, Tiglath-Pilezer and Shalmanezzer. It is not improbable that it records the victories of the latter, the conqueror of the ten tribes of Israel. But this point cannot be satisfactorily determined till the inscription has been decyphered.*

* Trans. of the Royal Soc. of Lit., 4to., vol. iii. p. 105. Journal of Royal Asiatic Soc., vol. x. part i. p. 27.

No. III. A stele of the lime stone of Lower Egypt. It consists of three compartments. In the uppermost, the deceased, a royal scribe, performs a *proscynema* to Osiris, who is seated, Isis and Nephthys standing behind him. The deceased offers incense and pours a libation to the god; on the table before him are a cake and the flower of a water plant.

In the second compartment the deceased appears seated between his parents; before them is a conventional representation of trees, the emblem of Ammon-Khem. His son and widow are making offerings; the latter has the funeral cone (see p. 41, No. 31) on her head.

In the third compartment the deceased and his wife are seated together, receiving the homage of their children, a son and two daughters. A table before them has on it a cake and flowers; the son offers incense.—*Presented by John Mills, Esq.*

No. IV. On the floor is a cast of one of the great obelisks at Karnak, the eastern part of Thebes, erected by Amense, sister of Thothmes II. in the name of her husband Amenenthituot, whose shield is seen near the bottom. On the apex, or *pyramidion*, Ammon Ra, seated, places his hand, as a sign of inauguration, on the head of the King. The central line of hieroglyphics records that Amenenthituot had erected two obelisks before the gate of Ammon.* The sculptures in the eight compartments beside the central line represent the god Ammon Ra receiving various offerings; in the uppermost he is embracing the sovereign. The other three sides of the obelisk are covered with sculptures and inscriptions similar to this.—*Presented by George Goldie, M. D.*

No. V. A sculptured tablet representing the sacrifice and mysteries of Mithras; found in year 1747, in digging for a cellar in a house in Micklegate, opposite to St. Martin's Church. Mithras is the Greek form of the Persian word signifying the Sun, the chief object of worship among the Persians and other ancient eastern nations. But long before

* Rosellini Mon. Stor. 3. 1. 152.

Mithraic rites were adopted by the Romans, the ancient religious principles and practices of the Persians had been greatly changed by the theological doctrines of Zoroaster, and the introduction of the psychological opinions, and the ascetic usages of the Indians. In simple inscriptions Mithras is identified with the Sun, and acknowledged as the invincible God. But in the sculptured tablets he appears in a different character: as the first of the celestial beings, called Izeds, or good genii, the source of light, and the dispenser of fertility.

In these tablets, Mithras is the principal figure. He is represented as a young man, clothed with a tunic, a mantle, and trowsers, having on his head a Phrygian bonnet or tiara. He is kneeling firmly on a prostrate bull, which he holds with his left hand by the nostrils, while with his right hand, he plunges a short sword or dagger into its neck. A dog and some other animals are generally introduced either licking up the blood that flows from the wound, or attacking the belly of the bull; but they are wanting in this tablet. Above these principal figures are three busts; one on the left wearing a radiated crown, the symbol of the sun; two on the right, much mutilated, but one of them evidently adorned with a crescent, the symbol of the moon. These luminaries being thus represented in the tablet, Mithras is not here the sun, nor the bull the moon, of which it is sometimes the emblem, but the bull is to be considered as symbolical of the generative and renovating principle, and Mithras as the powerful and beneficent Ized, by whose agency (symbolized by his seizing the bull and shedding its blood) that principle is diffused through all the kingdoms of nature. On each side of the principal group is an attendant bearing a torch, the torch of one being inverted, giving the flame downwards, the torch of the other (not seen in this tablet in consequence of its mutilated condition) erect, with the flame upwards: the former denoting the descent of the souls of men from the lunar region to the earth; the other their ascent when regenerated and purified to their celestial

and eternal abode. This course of purification is briefly indicated by the group in the lower part of the tablet; where we see first, the mystagogue or spiritual director, wearing a mantle, initiating the aspirant by pouring water on his head. The aspirant next appears, standing in a vessel supposed to be filled with snow or cinders, attended by his guide. This was one of several painful austerities to which the aspirant submitted; but there being no room in the tablet for the representation of all of them, this is to be considered as representing the whole series. Having, as it must be supposed, passed through all the trials by means of which the soul was to be regenerated, the aspirant is seen in the last portion of the group, conducted by the mystagogue to the chariot, in which he is to ascend, by way of the moon, to a state of immortal felicity.

The sacrifice of Mithras is here, as in other tablets, represented as being performed in a cave; and such, either natural or artificial, was the scene in which the Mithraic rites were celebrated. It is probable that an artificial cave, or a crypt, had been formed for the worship of Mithras, where this tablet was discovered; but no appearance of such a structure is recorded.—*This interesting and valuable relic was deposited in the Museum by the Dean and Chapter of York.*

No. VI. The Mortar of the Infirmary of the Abbey of St. Mary. It is of bell metal, weighs seventy six pounds, and bears the following inscription: on the upper rim,

+ MORTARIA. SCI. JOHIS. EVANGEL. DE.
INFIRMARIA. DE. MARIE. EBOR.

The lower, + FR. WILL. DE. TOUTHROP.
AB. POCIT. A. D. MCCCVIII.

Presented by S. Kenrick, Esq.

Of the history of this beautiful specimen of mediæval art, during nearly two centuries after the dissolution of the Abbey, nothing is known. The earliest notice we have of it occurs in an anonymous letter to Gent, published by him in his History of

Hull, and dated 1734 ; from which it appears that after having been long in the possession of the Fairfax family it had passed into the hands of Mr. Smith, a bell founder in York, by whom it had been sold to Mr. A. Addington, in the custody of whose son, Jos. Addington, a confectioner (Drake says—Eboracum p. 583—a perfumer) in the Minster Yard, it was seen by the writer of the letter. Gough, in the English translation of Camden's *Britannia*, published in 1789, says, (vol. iii. p. 66,) "it was lately in the hands of an apothecary at Selby : after whose death all traces of it were lost." In the year 1811, it was discovered by Mr. Rudder, a bell founder at Birmingham, in his metal warehouse, amidst a large quantity of old metal, which he had probably purchased from York or the neighbourhood. Unwilling to commit so interesting and beautiful a relic to the furnace, he put it aside year after year, and at length removed it to his private residence ; and finally presented it to his antiquarian friend Mr. Blunt, an eminent surgeon in Birmingham. After his death, it was sold by auction, in the year 1835, with the rest of his collection, and purchased at a considerable price by Mr. S. Kenrick, of West Bromwich, for the generous and laudable purpose of restoring it to its proper place among the remains of the religious establishment to which it originally belonged.

The stand is formed of oak, taken from the roof of the North Transept of the Minster, when recently undergoing repair, after a pattern in one of the centre bosses of the vaulting of the Nave representing the Annunciation : unhappily destroyed in the late fire. The vaulting of the North Transept, and the carving of the boss, were nearly coeval with the casting of the Mortar.

NO. VII. IN THE THEATRE. This case contains some portions of plate and chain armour ; a claymore and other eapons ; and spurs of different forms and ages.

The three tapestry Maps in the Theatre formerly lined the

Hall at Weston in Warwickshire, the seat of W. Sheldon, Esq., who first introduced tapestry-weaving into England, of which these maps, executed in 1588, are the first specimen. They contain a section of the centre of the kingdom including Herefordshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, and part of Berkshire. They were purchased by the Earl of Oxford, and given by him to the Earl of Harcourt; on whose death they came into the possession of the late Archbishop of York, by whom they were presented to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society in the year 1827.

The COINS in the possession of the Society are placed in the Council room. Shortly after the establishment of the Society a collection of about 1200 Roman and English coins was purchased of the late Mr. Henwood of York, chiefly by means of a liberal private subscription. Other purchases have been occasionally made of coins found in York or the neighbourhood; and scarcely a month has passed without donations of varied extent and value having been presented to the Society. A collection thus casually formed cannot be very choice, or systematic. There must be many repetitions and many deficiencies. It contains, however, much that is curious and valuable.

The collection consists chiefly of Roman denarii, consular and imperial; of Roman brass of three sizes; and of English coins, in silver and copper, of all denominations. Of Grecian coins there are very few: of Roman aurei very few: and the number of English gold coins is not large. Of ancient British and Saxon coins, there are several rare and interesting examples. The most extensive and complete portion of the collection, is a series of Northumbria stycas, consisting of about 4,000 of the hoard found in St. Leonard's Place, York, in 1842, and of about 2,000 of that which was discovered in 1847, near Bolton Percy.

The Society possesses also a considerable number of modern foreign coins, in silver and copper ; several medals, foreign and English ; a few matrices of ancient seals ; and numerous impressions of seals, in plaster, sulphur and wax.

This portion of the Museum is necessarily kept under lock and key : but it may be inspected by any member of the Society, or any visitor, on application to the Curator of the Antiquities.

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